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THE CITIZEN.  
Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

The Citizen is Growing Rapidly. Let Your Business Keep Pace With it By Advertising.

Vol. X

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BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, MARCH 18, 1909.

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No. 18

## MILLINERY OPENING

Friday and Saturday, March 26 and 27

MRS. S. R. BAKER

## NEWS OF THE WEEK

**Toy War on in Central America—**Foraker Hears Some News—Standard Oil Case Decision May Open Way for Tremendous Abuses.

**STANDARD OIL WINS:**—By a remarkable interpretation of the law Judge Anderson, before whom the famous \$29,000,000 Standard Oil rebate case was being heard in Chicago, dismissed the suit, and the Standard is now clear of the indictments under which it once stood to lose the amount named. Judge Anderson ruled in brief that the fact that a road printed and published a schedule of freight rates, was not enough to prove that those were the legal rates. Good lawyers believe that if this decision stands it will be possible for railroads to revive the terrible rebating which was so common a few years ago, and which enabled the big manufacturers and trusts to crush out the little ones. It is likely that Congress will take the matter up at the next session, but at best all cases which have occurred hitherto will go unpunished.

**OHIO LOCAL OPTION:**—The result of the Rose County Local Option Law in Ohio is clearly shown in the receipts from the licensing of saloons there. The state lost \$370,885.28 as a result of the law in the last six months. There have been 1,605 saloons closed in that time.

**KILLED AT HAMILTON:**—James I. Robinson and Alexander Howard were killed at Hamilton, O., last Thursday, by the cave in of a deep trench they were digging. Thomas Revere was probably fatally injured.

**PASTOR SLAIN:**—The Rev. Father Erasim, pastor of the Polish church of St. Stanislas was killed in his home last week by masked men over a dispute about the affairs of the church.

**FROM OUT WEST:**—Here is another breezy western story. The engineer of a Rock Island train running from Chicago to Denver, says that after he crossed the border into Colorado a storm came up behind his train, and he soon found he was running ahead of his time card. He then shut off steam, but still went too fast, and had to put on the brakes to keep from being run away with. The train was blown across the state at the rate of fifty miles an hour. A reward will be given to the first man that can prove he believes this.

**FORAKER OUT:**—Ex-Sen. Foraker, of Ohio, has announced that he is out of politics for good. This is like a dead man announcing his funeral. The people have attended to his keeping out—for the good of everybody.

**A TOY WAR:**—A little war has broken out between the president of Nicaragua and the president of Salvador. There have been a few sham tiny little fights, and these two-for-a-nickel countries are much excited. Both men deserve to be beaten. The U. S. Government may step in and make them keep the peace, and should do so. The trouble is that men are really killed even in these little affairs.

## SMALLPOX SCARE OVER

All that is left of the small-pox scare is three cases—two in the hospital and one in town. Those in the hospital are both student boys who failed to get vaccinated, and the case in town is that of Mr. Clark, who refused to be vaccinated even when his wife had the disease. It is believed that there will be little more trouble. During the epidemic there have been seven hundred vaccinations, without a case of a seriously bad arm. Not one of the people who took the small-pox during this epidemic had been successfully vaccinated in the last forty years.

## TORREY GONE.

**Meeting Still Continue, With Many Conversions—Wonderful Results Accomplished During Evangelists' Stay Here—Dr. Palmer Remains This Week.**

Dr. Torrey and Mr. Jacoby, after one of the most successful revivals ever held here, left Monday morning followed by the good wishes and love of the host of friends they had made here. It has been decided to continue the meetings for a little while, both in the chapel and at the Baptist church, and services are now being held nightly at both places, with ever prospect that the blessing will continue. At the Chapel Dr. Thomson and Pres. Frost are preaching, and Dr. Palmer leading the music and at the Baptist Church services are being led by the Rev. Mr. Shepherd of Louisville.

A great effort was made to have Dr. Torrey or Mr. Jacoby stay a few days longer, but both felt that they had done all they could, and that they could not remain. A special effort was made to keep Mr. Jacoby and a petition bearing the name of almost every student was given him, but he still felt compelled to go. There has, however been considerable compensation in the staying of Dr. Palmer, and the applause with which the announcement of his consent was received in the chapel Sunday night proved his popularity.

While Dr. Torrey and Mr. Jacoby were both obliged to depart, they left brief messages to their friends here confiding them to the care of The Citizen. These messages follow:

**Dear Friends:**  
The work is just begun. Keep on praying and working until every one in the College and town is touched, and until the fire spreads into all the surrounding country. Let the young converts, pray, read the Bible, witness for Christ, lead consecrated lives and never let up in winning others to Christ.

Sincerely yours,  
R. A. Torrey.

**Dear Friends:**  
The hearty sympathy, welcome, and co-operation we received in Berea has given it a warm place in my heart. God bless you all, my prayer will continually arise for the prosperity for each individual. I give a verse Isa. 41: 13, "For I the Lord thy God will hold thy right hand saying unto thee; Fear not; I will help thee."

For Berea, Isa. 27: 3, "I the Lord do keep it; I will water it every moment; lest any hurt it, I will keep it night and day."

W. S. Jacoby.  
At the time of Dr. Torrey's leaving here there had been a total of 242 who had come forward in the meetings. Since that time there have been 16 more, a total of 258.  
One of the most remarkable features of the meetings has been the calmness which settled over them, those who came forward doing so without excitement but in the plain, calm following of their duty. All seemed earnest and strong, and have the best of starts in their new lives.

## DR. TORREY'S BEST SERMON

**His Discourse on "Heroes and Cowards" Printed in Full, by Request.**

There have been several requests that we print a complete sermon of Dr. Torrey's, and we are glad to do so. We have chosen for this the sermon he preached Friday night, which he considers one of the most effective. He has used entitled "Heroes and Cowards." It is practically complete:—

**HEROES AND COWARDS.**

—"The fear of man bringeth a snare."

—Proverbs xxix. 25.

I have a long text to-night, in fact

## WHAT FARMERS NEED WORST.

A few weeks ago there was presented to President Roosevelt the report of the commission appointed by him to investigate the condition of life on the farm in this country, and to suggest methods of improving it. The Commission submitted three needs which it believes are the most important and the first of these is this:—

"Effective co-operation among farmers to put them on a level with the organized interests with which they do business."

One of the members of that Commission, in speaking to the writer of this article, added a little to that, concerning conditions in this part of the country. He said that co-operation was also needed here to secure things which farmers have in other places—good roads, good schools, good churches and good order. The business co-operation of which the Commission speaks is the hardest and most delicate of the lot to manage, and probably cannot be managed successfully here till the other things have been done—till co-operation in regard to local affairs has been learned.

Future historians will probably decide that the most important thing about this age we are living in is that it's taught people the value of co-operation. It is a fact that the benefits of modern civilization, wealth, prosperity, education and success come to any part of the country just in proportion as the people have learned to co-operate. People have found that each individual will in the end be better off if, for a little while, and in certain things, he makes his own will submit to the good of the community. In that way, at a little cost to each, the whole lot get forward, and each one with the rest. It is like a four horse team—mighty useless unless they all pull together, but mighty useful if they all do pull that way.

There are just two things that usually stand in the way of successful co-operation. One is pride and the other is selfishness. A lot of men hate to admit that there is any one or anything better than they are—they do not want to take orders even from all the rest of the community. They want their way, and would rather have their way wrong than any other way right. When a community starts any improvement they hang back, just to show that they are independent. And they are independent all right—like a balky mule. They are the kind of people that carry small-pox and measles around with them, just to show that they are free citizens.

And then there is the selfishness. Some fellows are so all-fired afraid that some other will get a little bit the best of it, that they all refuse to do anything. It would be good for the community to build good roads, for instance, but some farmer won't give up his bottom land, where the road could be smooth and straight, for fear the next farmer might not have to give up quite so much. Or, one fellow, who doesn't happen to be hauling this year, doesn't want to help—he says the teamsters ought to do it. And so it goes—we all need good roads, everybody admits that, and around here we have the stone right handy to put on, and plenty of idle time on our hands just now to get it out, but still we never do anything. Every fellow is afraid that he won't get the best of it, and nothing but the best is good enough for him. No sir—ee!

Why not try a little of the co-operation that is making the rest of America the richest country on the globe? Why not get together, on the good roads issue, for instance, and really try it out, and see whether it won't do as much for us here? Money spent on the roads is not gone—merely invested. Work put into them means five times as much work saved a little later. No man living where he can have any use of a good road but what will get more out of it than he puts in, even if some other fellow does get a little more than his share. It will pay every single man mighty well—it will pay the whole community mighty well. Why not try it?

three texts. The text is the best part of the sermon. If a sermon is better than the text it is a poor sermon. A good sermon is simply an exposition of the text. You will find the first text in Proverbs xxix. 25: "The fear of man bringeth a snare." Whatever your views about the inspiration of the Bible may be, you know that this verse is true enough, anyhow. How many a man and woman on earth to-night has been snared by the fear of man, and ruined for time and eternity. For example, how many a young man has come up to a city, a pure, innocent, upright, temperate young fellow, and intended to lead a sober, honest industrious life in this great city. He knew something about the perils of drink, and was wise enough not to touch it; and he comes to the city intending to be what every man and woman ought to be, a total abstainer. One night this young man goes out to dinner, and the gentleman at the head of the table urges him to take a glass of wine. But this young man refuses; he says, "I never drink." The gentleman laughs at him, the other people at the table chaff him, some say that he is insulting the host or hostess by not drinking to their health, and the fear of man brings him into the snare. He takes his first glass of wine, and that leads to another and another and another, and to-night he is a drunkard on the streets of the city, because of the fear of man, reputation gone, man

hood gone, brain power gone, business capacity gone, everything gone; the fear of man has proved his temporal and eternal ruin. How many a young fellow comes to a great city, who has never gambled in his life. He plays an occasional friendly game of cards; but one night, after work he is out in the company of a few friends and they are playing cards as usual, and some one of the group suggests that they should put up a little stake, only a small amount, just to make the game interesting. The young man hesitates, but they say, "You don't need to gamble, it is only a dime or a quarter either way; we are not going to play for high stakes." He says, "I never gamble; I believe it is dishonest." But they laugh at, and chaff him, and tell him he should go along to Sunday School; and he cannot stand their chaff, and he puts up his first dime on a game of cards. The passion of the gambler, which is a more consuming passion than that of strong drink and more ruinous, takes possession of him; he robs his employer, and to-day he is in prison, because the fear of man led him to gamble, and ruined him utterly.

My next text is John xii. 42 and 43: "Nevertheless among the chief rulers also many believe on Him, but because of the Pharisees they did not confess Him, lest they should be put out of the synagogue. For they loved the praise of men more than

(Continued on fourth page)

## IN WASHINGTON

**Congress Meets for Special Session—Cannon Wins Re-election but Is Shorn of Much Power—President's Message Asks Quick Tariff Revision.**Washington, D. C.  
March 15, 1909.

Congress met today for the special session called by Pres. Taft to revise the tariff. The first action was to re-elect Cannon Speaker for the session, and the second was to vote that the rules which have given him so much power, and which have led to so much criticism are no longer satisfactory.

The fight over the rules followed the election of Cannon, and it was evident after the first roll-call that the insurgents would win. They had a majority of four, and had everything their own way till Mr. Fitzgerald of New York a Democrat deserted and joined the Cannon forces in a compromise. This gives most of what the insurgents were demanding, but "saves the Speaker's face." Under the revised rules there will be a much better chance for the majority to pass the bills it wants. The Speaker still has much power, but not enough to entirely prevent the consideration of bills he doesn't like. There will be a mighty sight better chance of good legislation under this method, tho there will still be a good deal of opposition from Cannon and his friends.

## HURRY FOR REVISION.

Taft wants tariff revision completed immediately. All over the country business is dull. Merchants do not bring in goods from Europe and no tariff revenue is paid into the Treasury. The country is running daily deeper into debt, and must have money at once. The only way to restore prosperity is to get the tariff revision done and over with at once. The need is very great.

Even with an early tariff change it is feared that the country will have a hard time in getting money as fast as it is needed. Just now the Government is holding back its payments. The only resource seems to be an issue of Panama bonds and some of the emergency bonds provided for during the panic winter before last. In this way enough money will be secured to tide the nation over until renewed prosperity brings increased revenues again.

One way of money getting which has been much discussed is a tax on coffee. This would mean a tax on the common people all over America, and we should have to pay much more than now for our coffee. It is likely that Congress will not dare to neglect the popular desire for a "free breakfast table." Another means of raising funds would be to tax incomes and inheritances. The purpose of the income tax is to make each man pay taxes in proportion to the amount of money that he makes in a year. This has been done in England and many foreign countries for a long time. In this way if a man makes a great deal of money as a banker or lawyer, even if he owns very little personal property, he has to pay according to his income. This is said to be more fair than to make men pay only on the value of their visible property. The Democrats passed such a bill in 1890-1 as part of the Wilson Tariff Act, but the Supreme Court held that it was not Constitutional. Now the Republicans are taking it up. The judges of the Supreme Bench have changed since 1890, and it is whispered that they would permit an income tax to be imposed now.

## BUSINESS LIKE WORK.

Mr. Taft sent Congress a very short message. He simply told them to get the tariff bill passed, and be quick about it. He is reported to have

(Continued on fifth page.)

## THINGS TO THINK OF

Don't tell a friend in trouble that "every cloud has a silver lining," unless you have time to stop and find it for him. Atchinson Globe.

Experience will teach a man a lot if it doesn't worry him to death.—Anon.

The American people don't "love to be fooled." They want to be "shown."—Profitable Advertising.

If all wasted talk could be utilized to run motors, electric companies would go out of existence.

## IN OUR OWN STATE

**Gov. and Mrs. Willson in Runaway—Three Burned to Death in Home—Cut Up by Circular Saw—Pres. Taylor Resigns.**

**THREE BURNED TO DEATH:**—Mrs. Millard Pitman and her two children were burned to death in a fire which destroyed their home near Huntersville, Clinton County last Wednesday. Mrs. Pitman had a fainting fit and fell into the fire, her clothes catching and setting the house ablaze.

**WHITE OAK SCARCE:**—The distillers of this state are becoming alarmed over the scarcity of white oak lumber suitable for staves. The price of this kind of oak has increased 70 per cent in the last few years, and there is no known substitute for it. There is no doubt that the man that can hold on to his stave timber for a few years more will make a lot.

**COUPLE BEATEN:**—Robbers in Pineville last Friday beat into insensibility David Smith and his wife, both over eighty, and then robbed them of \$582.

**NORMAL TEACHERS PAID:**—The Board of Regents of the Eastern Kentucky State Normal met in Richmond last Friday and voted to pay the teachers employed there. This is the first pay these teachers have received in five months.

**PRES. TAYLOR RESIGNS:**—Pres. Taylor of Kentucky Wesleyan University at Winchester has resigned because of a proposed cut of \$100 in his salary. It is reported that several professors will soon follow his example.

**KILLED IN MILL:**—Manly C. Albright of Brodhead, a salesman of the Stratton-Kirstegee Co., of Louisville, and well known here, was cut to pieces in the sawmill plant of the Bullock Co., near Brodhead Tuesday morning. His overcoat caught in the wheel and he was thrown into the machinery. He had refused an opportunity for conversion at a revival there within a week.

**GOVERNOR IN DANGER:**—Gov. and Mrs. Willson and two guests narrowly escaped death or serious injury in a runaway in Frankfort Sunday afternoon, and as it was Mrs. Willson had two teeth knocked out and her wrist broken. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lyman of New York. They were driving around the city in a heavy survey, the governor driving, when one of the horses bolted, and finally both ran away, overturning the carriage on the occupants. The governor was badly shaken up but not hurt. Mrs. Willson is recovering rapidly.

## MARSHAL TATUM RESIGNS

Mr. W. J. Tatum, who has been our town marshal for a number of years, resigned his position at the regular meeting of the Town Council Tuesday night, and his place has been filled by the appointment of H. K. Richardson. Mr. Tatum finds his time so fully occupied with the management of his new store, where his trade is becoming large, that he felt it impossible to give sufficient time to his duties as marshal.



## ROUND ABOUT THE STATE

What Is Going on in Different Sections of Kentucky.

### CAPITAL NOTES.

#### Judgment Set Aside.

The appellate court set aside the \$10,000 damage judgment obtained by Barnes' administrator against the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Co., and remanded the case to the lower court, with instructions to give a peremptory instruction for the defendant company.

#### Another Kentucky Road.

The Cumberland & Northern Railway Co., with \$100,000 capital stock, filed articles of incorporation. The road will run from Artemus, Knox county, through the counties of Clay, Owsley and Lee to Beattyville, a distance of 75 miles.

#### C. & O. Valuation.

The state board of valuation and assessment tentatively fixed the valuation of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Co. for the purpose of taxation. It placed the total capitalization at \$9,169,636, from which the value of the tangible property is to be deducted.

#### Fair Officials.

The Capital Fair association elected Dr. John P. Stewart, president; W. S. Farmer, 1st vice president; George B. Harper, 2d vice president; directors, Pruitt Graham, J. A. Posey, Zach Church, Percy Hoge, W. G. Simpson, G. C. Shawk, A. G. Jeffers, Bedford Macklin and Swigert Taylor.

#### Judgment for 58 Cents.

A judgment of 58 cents, the cost of the telegram, was secured in the federal court here by C. B. Daniel in his \$5,000 damage suit against the Western Union Telegraph Co. for a delay in the delivery of a telegram announcing the death of his brother.

#### Due to Tuberculosis.

Dr. Joseph Barr, physician at the penitentiary, said that 75 per cent of the deaths that have occurred at the prison during the last two years had been from tuberculosis, showing that the penitentiary has become a veritable death trap.

#### Hager's Bondsmen Sued.

Suits seeking the recovery of amounts aggregating \$37,184.43 from former State Auditor Hager and his bondsmen and Mrs. Hester G. Coulter, widow of former Auditor Coulter, and his bondsmen, were filed in circuit court by Asst. Atty. Gen. Lockett.

#### To Hold Sunday-School Convention.

As a result of the visit of E. A. Fox, secretary of the State Sunday-school Association of Kentucky, to this city, it has been decided to hold a Sunday-school convention here at Glenwood Park some time between the first and tenth of June.

Richmond, Ky.—At a meeting of regents for Eastern Kentucky state normal school here teachers of this institution were ordered paid, making the first money they had received for more than five months.

Danville, Ky.—At a meeting of the directors of the Central Kentucky Fair association of this city, August 4, 5, 6 and 7 were decided upon as the dates for the Danville fair. Harrisburg's fair will be held the following week.

Owensboro, Ky.—A. J. Doss, of Central City, was elected president of the United Mine Workers of District No. 23, comprising the mines of Western Kentucky, and J. T. Main, of Render, Ohio county, vice president.

Lexington, Ky.—Samuel H. Clay, who for the past year has been employed as a reporter on Lexington and Louisville newspapers, was selected to be secretary of the Lexington Commercial club, to succeed John G. Craemer.

Louisville, Ky.—Fire destroyed the Coliseum, the largest amusement hall in the south, at Fourth avenue and A street, this city, the loss being \$75,000. A fireman, John Keefe, was caught under falling walls and seriously injured.

Lexington, Ky.—The Lexington Brick Co. closed a deal for the purchase of the plants of the Fayette Brick and Supply Co., located here, and the Monticello Brick Co., of Monticello. The combined plants will have a yearly output of about 10,000,000 brick.

Lexington, Ky.—The annual convention of the Kentucky Dairy Cattle club, the Kentucky Jersey Cattle club participating, was held in Agricultural hall at State university. It was decided to tax each member \$1 to cover the expense of holding a milk and butter contest next year.

Louisville, Ky.—E. I. Alderman, grand imperial potentate of the Imperial Council, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and E. A. Osborne, Chief Ruler, both of Cedar Rapids, Ia., were here and arranged for the meeting of the council in Louisville in June.

Louisville, Ky.—The board of directors of the Kentucky Good Roads association met here and adopted by-laws. The purpose of the organization is the creation of public sentiment for the building and maintenance of good highways throughout the state.

Glasgow, Ky.—The J. P. Meredith Cedar Co., recently located at Bowling Green, will begin at an early date cutting and marketing all mercantile cedar along Barren river.

Louisville, Ky.—The Galey theater ordinance passed the board of aldermen by a vote of 8 to 3. This gives Rudolph Hynicka, of Cincinnati, the right to proceed with the construction of the burlesque theater in the Taylor block here.

Louisville, Ky.—Judge Walter Evans, in the federal court, ordered a mandamus issued against the fiscal court of Taylor county, Kentucky, to compel the levying of a tax to pay off certain bonds of the old Cumberland & Ohio Railroad Co.

Hopkinsville, Ky.—Following the action of the fiscal court in refusing to make a tax levy to raise the \$10,000 asked by the school board under the provisions of the new school law, a suit will be brought at once to force the laying of the levy.

Danville, Ky.—Dr. J. McClosky Blaybey, of this city, died at the Deaconess hospital, Boston, Mass., where he underwent a surgical operation. He was 65 years old, and was one of the most distinguished and widely known ministers and educational workers.

Louisville, Ky.—The Marion Contract and Construction Co., by O. G. Holt, trustee, filed suit against the Louisville Railway Co., asking to have the plaintiffs declared beneficiaries of 1,954 shares of preferred stock of the Louisville & Eastern railway.

Lexington, Ky.—The commission appointed under the state pure food law to prepare rules and regulations for the guidance of druggists completed its work. One regulation requires preparations containing alcohol to bear upon the label the exact quantity of such ingredient.

Jackson, Ky.—Oscar A. Sears, a prominent real estate broker, was brought here on a warrant charging him with the seduction of Maude Back. Sears denies all connection with the girl's downfall, and denounces the whole proceeding as an attempt to extort money from him.

Hopkinsville, Ky.—Ten indictments were returned by the grand jury charging the parties named therein with violation of what is known as the Crocellus law, which provides a heavy penalty for farmers' organizations or for buyers to knowingly buy pooled tobacco.

Paris, Ky.—Under the auspices of the state executive committee, the Kentucky Young Men's Christian association convened in this city at the Christian church. Major S. M. Green, of Louisville, presided. Three hundred delegates attended.

Broadhurst, Ky.—Great excitement was occasioned in the Methodist church here when Mrs. Elizabeth Sowders, an invalid, who had not walked a step for 30 years, jumped from her carriage during the sermon and shouted with joy at her instant recovery.

Winchester, Ky.—The Woodmen of the World adjourned their convention here after electing Raney T. Wells, of Murray, Ky., head consul to succeed J. H. Brewer, of Louisville. The Woodmen Circle, the female branch of the order, elected Mrs. S. Roedy, of Paducah, worthy guardian.

Winchester, Ky.—A check for \$14,000 was received by M. T. McEldowney from the post office department, Washington, D. C., in payment for the site of the new government building to be erected here. This means that the title has been accepted and the bond will be recorded at once.

Louisville, Ky.—Mrs. Jane Parks Caldwell, whose alleged "trial marriage" to C. A. Caldwell, a merchant of Eminence, Ky., caused much newspaper notoriety, is arranging for the filing of an answer to her husband's complaint in his divorce suit, which will develop some racy testimony.

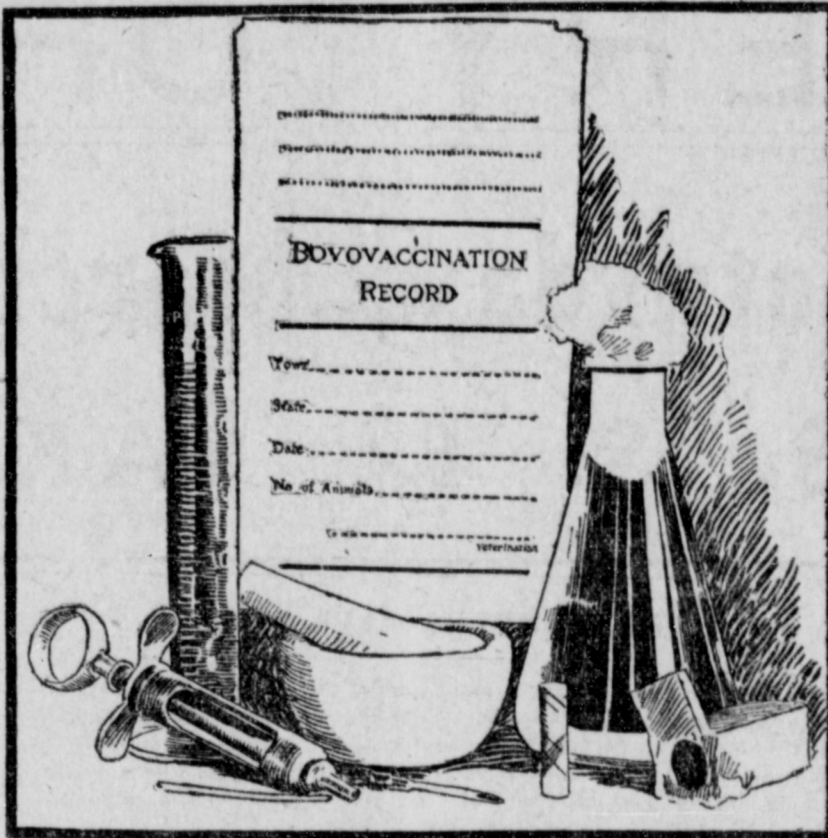
Lexington, Ky.—The resignation of Prof. H. K. Taylor as president of the Kentucky Wesleyan college, Winchester, has been accepted by the educational board of that institution. A committee has been appointed to select his successor and report at the annual meeting in June.

Louisville, Ky.—Col. J. H. Haager, chief of police, who is a member of the executive board of the American Bowling Congress, will tender his resignation from the bowling committee, as he finds his time too much taken up with outside matters.

Louisville, Ky.—Following an attachment suit to obtain custody of certain warehouse receipts for 275 barrels of whisky alleged to have been loaned by him to Edward M. Flexner, John B. Thompson filed five suits against Flexner for sums aggregating \$2,599.75.

## VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS IN CATTLE

Good Results from Use of Bovovaccine, the Discovery of Von Behring, German Bacteriologist—By H. L. Russell and C. Hoffman, Wisconsin Agricultural College.



Outfit for the Application of Bovovaccine.

In combating tuberculosis of domesticated animals, two methods are open for consideration:

1. Destruction of the casual organism, the tubercle bacillus, by eliminating the already diseased animals and disinfecting the infected premises.
2. Possible methods of producing immunity in susceptible animals by rendering them resistant to the tubercle organism.

The first method is easily attainable by the detection of the presence of the disease by means of the tuberculin test and the subsequent separation of affected animals. In this way the continued spread of this scourge can be entirely prevented. As no known method of cure exists for the disease in cattle, animals once infected must be isolated from healthy stock to prevent further spread of contagion. To remove all further danger from the disease, thorough disinfection of the quarters occupied by the tuberculous animals is imperative.

With certain other diseases, methods of vaccination have already been perfected, the efficiency of which is so great as to practically control such maladies. Diphtheria antitoxin, vaccination against smallpox, the Pasteur treatment for rabies and anthrax are potent illustrations of the efficiency of immunizing the bodies of susceptible hosts against the ravages of these human and animal plagues.

Numerous attempts have been made by scientific investigation to devise systems of vaccination against tuberculosis that will render susceptible animals resistant to invasion. Within recent years several investigators have announced various methods for this purpose.

In 1902, Von Behring, the prominent German bacteriologist, announced the discovery of a substance called bovo-vaccine with which he claimed calves could be immunized against natural infection from tuberculosis. Coming from the discoverer of diphtheria antitoxin, which remedy so revolutionized the methods of handling this disease of childhood, bovo-vaccine was hailed with high hopes. Von Behring's experiments, then reported, seemed to indicate that a successful method of rendering cattle resistant had at last been found. In a series of lectures given in Cassel in 1903, he made the following sweeping statement: "The entire suppression of bovine tuberculosis is now only a question of conscientious and properly conducted protective inoculations, and, of course, also a matter of time."

After a thorough emulsion is made, the material is then ready for injecting into the animal. For this purpose the neck over the left jugular vein is shaved, washed with a disinfectant and the injection made directly into the vein. To do this the needle of the syringe is held almost parallel to the jugular vein, then with a quick downward movement forced through the wall of the latter.

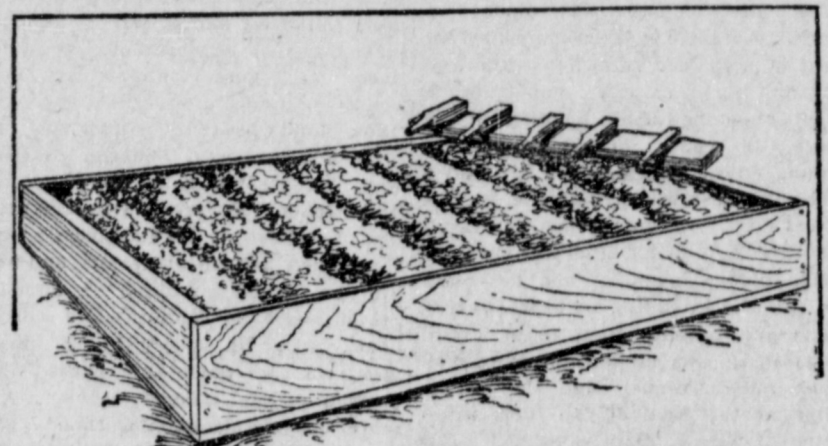
A year later he published a brief preliminary report of the results he had obtained to that date. These were extremely favorable, and were, on the whole, apparently substantiated by reports from other investigators. By means of his method of vaccination, he was able to raise perfectly healthy animals even when the latter were continually exposed to a tuberculous environment. The true efficiency of the vaccine could not be determined at the time, for the animals had not attained maturity, so that the duration of the immunity caused by the vaccine could not be ascertained. Nevertheless the results secured were exceedingly promising.

The principle involved in the production of bovo-vaccine is radically different from that used in the preparation of tuberculin. Tuberculin is a germ-free extract of cultures of tubercle bacilli, while bovo-vaccine consists of a weakened culture of living tubercle bacilli of human origin. The human type is used because of its greater adaptability for vaccine purposes than the bovine type. The commercial product is specially prepared as follows: After a sufficiently weakened culture has been obtained, it is grown upon a suitable medium, then carefully dried so as not to destroy its activity, and finally pulverized. It is then accurately weighed out into containers and sealed.

Most reliable results are claimed for animals vaccinated as calves between three weeks and three months of age. Young stock up to two years of age may be treated, provided they are free from tuberculosis. Mature animals (two years or older), however, cannot be successfully treated. The vaccinating process consists of two injections made three months apart. The first and weaker vaccine contains one so-called immunizing unit, equivalent to .004 grams of dry tubercle bacilli; the second vaccine consists of five such units. For inoculation purposes the powder is thoroughly mixed in a sterile mortar with a sterile one per cent common salt solution of which two cubic centimeters are used for each immunizing unit.

After a thorough emulsion is made, the material is then ready for injecting into the animal. For this purpose the neck over the left jugular vein is shaved, washed with a disinfectant and the injection made directly into the vein. To do this the needle of the syringe is held almost parallel to the jugular vein, then with a quick downward movement forced through the wall of the latter.

## For the Starting of Early Celery



Celery growing on a commercial scale has received most attention in the "muck-bed" areas of Michigan and New York, where thousands of acres are devoted to this crop. California and Florida have taken up the industry and during the winter and spring months provide northern cities with large amounts of celery. There is, however, no reason why local growers should not hold their own markets from June to January against the importations from the south.

To secure an early crop the best

plan for the amateur grower is to fill with fine soil three inches deep. This soil should be pressed down and the seeds scattered either in rows or broadcast. Cover the seeds by sprinkling through a fine sieve a small quantity of leaf mold or sand. The window of a moderately warm room with frequent sprinkling will provide the conditions necessary for germination. When the seedlings appear after two or three weeks turn the boxes daily to keep the growth even. The illustration shows the form of box used for starting the plants.

## WHEN SNOW WAS 40 FEET DEEP.

Took 600 Soldiers to Clear the Way in the English Blizzard of 1836.

The mogul engines which were stalled in the recent blizzard out west do not appear to be worthy successors of a certain Hercules engine which cut a noble figure in the English blizzard of 1836.

To appreciate the role played by the Hercules some idea must be given of the effect of the storm on other methods of travel. Fourteen mail coaches were abandoned on as many roads. Another was dug out of drifts five times between Exeter and London.

Another was buried so deep that it took 300 men, principally sappers and miners, several hours to make a passage to the coach and rescue the mails and passengers, while near Chatham the snow lay to a depth of 30 or 40 feet, the military being turned out to the number of 600 to clear the way.

In London the drifts were ten feet deep and hundreds of men and carts were employed hauling snow out to the fields in the suburbs. The markets were in a bad way. One day only four stall holders were able to reach a main market. Greens which a few days before the storm were being sold for three pence a bunch at market, now fetched from ten pence to one shilling, turnips, carrots and celery becoming equally dear; while one penny handful of parsley realized two shillings sixpence, and the happy possessor of a bunch which he had previously purchased for ninepence realized for his prize no less a sum than £1 2s 3d.

Amid all this confusion the pioneer railways covered themselves with glory by running trains almost without interruption. There was a deep cutting on one line where the snow had drifted badly and, according to the Queen, great numbers of people turned out to see how the Hercules engine would get along. They imagined, of course, that she would be stopped, but to their astonishment the engine dashed right into the drift, "clearing her way through apparently without the slightest difficulty, the snow at the same time flying over the top of the engine chimney like foam from the broken waves of a violent sea, and notwithstanding obstructions the train came down from Greenhead (20 miles) in one hour and a quarter."

### When a Tooth Is Not a Tooth.

In Seattle last year a man was charged with and tried for practicing dentistry without a license. Each particular piece of evidence necessary to make out the case on the part of the state was proved, except that the prosecutor, having procured the prosecuting witness to exhibit his botched tooth to the jury, either forgot or didn't think it was necessary to ask the witness if it was a natural or an artificial tooth, and so lost his case. It seems the statute made it a misdemeanor to mend a "human tooth" for a fee without a license. Now the sensible presumption—the presumption that men or judges would naturally indulge in if they had not become imbued with the passion of peering for loopholes—would be that the tooth was natural and not artificial. But if we presumed that, the law would cease to be an "exact" science, and many gaping spectators on the back benches would be deprived of the joy of watching to see which lawyer came out winner in the match of wits.—Collier's Weekly.

### Secret of Successful Oratory.

"The most effective orator I have ever heard," says a writer in the Windsor, "was an Italian ex-friar, an old Garibaldian, Sig. Gavazzi by name, who lectured in England when I was in my teens. He was addressing some 5,000 men and women of the hard-headed north country type. He was speaking in English, which was to him an acquired and foreign language. He played on his hearers as if they were an old fiddle in the grasp of Paganini. He made them literally laugh and cry at will. He would one moment hush them in spellbound silence, and the next, by a word or gesture, he would explode the charged mine of their enthusiasm into deafening cheers. As I listened to him I first understood why Demosthenes insisted so strenuously on action—action or delivery as the first, second and third secret of successful oratory."

### Had to Have Her Cigarettes.

Because the management of the hotel after a frantic but fruitless searching of the city, was unable to provide any of the peculiar brand of London cigarettes which she is accustomed to smoke and which she says are absolutely essential to her happiness, Mrs. George Wyndham, a wealthy and pretty young English woman, from exclusive Hyde Park London, gave up her handsome apartments in the Hotel Plaza in New York. With her pretty and demure English maid she went to visit friends in Tuxedo park, where, she said, she would have no trouble in getting all of the cigarettes of the brand she so much desired, but of which she has been deprived.

### At a Marathon Gait.

"Why did you give up your missionary labors so soon?" "I found the chief's wife's cook book, and the first recipe started, 'To one fat missionary'—and then I started for home."

### A Homeopathic Cure.

"It is a queer way they propose to stop objectionable plays which are running." "What?" "They are going to get them on the run."

## TEMPERANCE LESSON

Sunday School Lesson for March 28, 1909  
Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Prov. 23:29-35. Memory verses 23:29, 30.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"At the last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder."—Prov. 23:32.

SCRIPTURAL REFERENCES.—Drunkennes.—Deut. 21:20, 21; 22:23-26; Prov. 20:1; 21:17; 23:29, 31; 31:4, 5; Isa. 5:11, 22; Hos. 4:11; Hab. 2:15; Matt. 4:5; Isa. 5:11, 22; 21:34; Rom. 13:12; 1 Cor. 5:21; Gal. 5:21; Eph. 5:18; 1 Thes. 5:4-8; and to-day's lesson. Warning Examples.—Gen. 9:20, 21; 1 Sam. 25:36; Isa. 28:1, 7; Dan. 5:1-6; Esther 1:10, 11; Matt. 24:48-51; Temperance.—1 Cor. 6:22-27; 1 Tim. 5:2, 8, 17; Tit. 2:11-14; 1 Pet. 4:7, 8, 10; 2 Pet. 1:5. Principles of Total Abstinence.—1 Cor. 13; Rom. 14; 1 Cor. 8, 9.

Comment and Suggestive Thought.  
The money and talent in any civilized city is sufficient if properly used and distributed to make that city an Eden, an Hesperides garden or the realization of any dream, ancient or modern, of the Golden Age. All would be educated, all would partake of the best things; there would be no slums, no abject poverty. Everyone could have all the joy, the wealth, the comforts, the rights, the school privileges which he could use. The one thing needed is the improved man to make the social transformation of the world, the eliminating every evil from the character of men, till they are restored to the moral image of God, when each one did all he wished, and wishes but what he ought.

The great obstacle in the way is sin, bad character in some of its many forms.

The one of these forms, the great obstacle which most concerns us in this lesson, is intemperance, the want of self-control over the appetites and passions.

The wise man of the Proverbs expresses the evils of intemperance by a series of questions.

29. "Who hath woe? Who hath sorrow?" The words corresponding to the two substantives are, strictly speaking, interjections, as in the margin, Who hath oh? Who hath alas? The woe is too great and too many to name separately. They are woes of body and woes of mind; woes in one's self, woes in his family; pains, diseases, poverty.

Note that other people have woes and sorrows, besides the intemperate man. Apostles and martyrs have been imprisoned and tortured, have suffered hunger and thirst, endured poverty and sickness and pain. We have studied some instances during the past quarter. Read the eleventh chapter of Hebrews. Read the stories of the Huguenots in France, and of the martyrs and missionaries of every age. But the difference in the two kinds of suffering is heaven-wide.

The woes and sorrows of Peter and John, Paul and Silas, in dungeons and chains, rejoicing that they were counted worthy to suffer for Christ's sake, with clear consciences, for the sake of the kingdom of God and salvation of men, listening to God's "Well done, good and faithful," and seeing the crown of righteousness are almost infinitely removed from the woes and sorrows of those "that tarry long at the wine," whose sufferings are the fruit of their own sins.

The other sorrows that flow from the wine cup mentioned in the wise man's questions belong only to wickedness—a quarrelsome disposition—where strong drink inflames the passions, and, at the same time, removes the restraint of conscience and will, first maddening and then unchaining the tiger, grumbling, foolish talking—where the drunkard's "tongue is set on fire of hell;" "wounds without cause;" "redness of eyes;" either (or both) the dimming of the sight, physical, mental and spiritual, or the "copper nose" which makes "the drinker's nose blush for the sins of his mouth."

The means by which these great evils can be removed are precisely the same as those which produced the marvelous transformations of character in the early Christian disciples, which we have been studying.

1. Christ, our Living Leader, the power of God for salvation.

2. The Holy Spirit, convincing men of sin, of righteousness, and of judgment to come; awakening men's hearts, inspiring them to better things.

3. The religious life which these produce.

4. The results as manifested in the healing of the body, and the betterment of the outward life and happiness, which were symbols and means to a better spiritual life.

5. The banding together in an organization which created a helpful moral atmosphere.

6. The courage, wisdom, generosity, love, peace, joy, religious spirit, righteousness of life, produced in the disciples.

7. Their efforts to bring others into these blessings, and to spread the good news.

8. The good example of the Christians.

### Practical Points.

The economic value of the virtues. The splendid dream of co-operation can only become possible when there is (1) widely diffused intelligence, and (2) a widely diffused virtue. A new race of men will make a new world.

D. A. McDermid, secretary of the London Temperance League, London, Ontario, says: "I have seen identified with work among boys for many years, in night schools, Banks of Hope, and Sunday school, and I never knew a good boy who smoked cigarettes, and with rare exceptions a bad boy who did not."





**WASHINGTON**—For two consecutive sessions a bill has been before congress to give to Brig-Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, United States army (retired) the rank of major general. Some day perhaps the bill will become a law, for it is worthy of passage, as Baldwin is worthy of honor. The home of this retired officer as present is in Colorado, though he comes to Washington occasionally to live over old days with comrades veterans, many of whom have chosen the nation's capital for their homes.

It is rarely that one can get Gen. Baldwin to speak of his services in the army, but his friends are not slow in speaking for him and every word that they say in praise is borne out by the records which are hidden away in the war department.



THE INDIANS SHOT AT THE GALLANT OFFICER FROM DEPRESSIONS IN THE PRAIRIES

Frank D. Baldwin has been in so many fights for his country that the counting of them assumes the proportion of a mathematical problem. For years upon years after the civil war in which he distinguished himself time and again, he fought nearly every form of Indian that the plains of the United States has produced. There was one fight in which Baldwin was engaged which deserves a place in song and story, if some song or story writer could be found equal to the occasion. In the days of the campaign of which this fight was a feature there was only one bar on Baldwin's shoulder, for he was a junior first lieutenant of infantry. The campaign was a long one and the fights followed fast and followed faster.

While on detached service in Newport, Ky., in June, 1874, Baldwin heard that his regiment was to be ordered, under Col. Nelson A. Miles, to make an expedition into the Indian territory. The lieutenant went to the front as fast as a train and a horse could carry him. When he reported for duty Miles, who knew Baldwin's record in the civil war, put him in command of the scouts of the expedition, a command that was composed partly of whites and partly of Indians.

With his scouts back of him Lieut. Baldwin had a dozen engagements, one after another, with the confederated bands of the Cheyennes, Kiowas, Arapahoes and the Southern Comanches. The one fight, however, which for picturesque stands out most prominently in the battle list, did not take place until after Baldwin had been in the field for many months. It was the fight of his life, not in the engagement's size nor yet, perhaps, in its importance, but in what an officer who saw it declares to have been "its howlingly funny features."

It was picturesque and it was funny all right, but it was dangerous as well, and Baldwin lost some of his men, and took his own life in his hands 20 times before he won his splendid victory against tremendous odds. The daring of the thing was recognized by Col. Miles, by the general commanding the department, and by the congress of the United States, which gave Baldwin his second medal of honor for his work on that day.

By one of the military freaks of fortune, Baldwin, although only a lieutenant, found himself in November, 1874, in command of D company of the Fifth Infantry, D troop of the Sixth cavalry, and of 12 of the scouts of the organization with which he had originally taken the field. He had about 100 men all told when he reached the banks of McClellan's Creek, Tex. There he found in front of him fully 500 Indian warriors splendidly armed and apparently lusting for a fight. Every army officer who afterwards learned the circum-

stances of the situation declared that Baldwin would have been justified in waiting for reinforcements, but Baldwin believed that he should strike at once, and strike hard. The Indians, a mixed command of the finest fighting savages on the plains, were led by Chief Gray Beard, a noted warrior. Baldwin learned that the Indians had with them two white girl captives and his desire to rescue them reinforced his desire for a fight on general principles.

The lieutenant looked his men over and saw that they had stomach for the coming scrimmage. With the command of four six-mule teams, Baldwin feared that a detachment of the reds might flank him when he was making his charge and kill his mules and destroy his field necessities. He knew he could not leave a detachment to guard the wagons because it would weaken his force to a point which would make victory over the reds practically impossible.

Baldwin went to the teamsters and said: "I can't leave a force with you as a guard, and you've got to charge with us. I want you to put your teams in the center of the charging line and make those mules fly straight into the middle of things."

It probably was the first time in history that mule drivers, mules and wagons had been ordered to participate as an offensive part of a cavalry charge. The infantry on this occasion was mounted. The mule drivers lost all sense of the danger in the fun of the thing. They told the lieutenant that with "good cussing," and with good lashing, they could lead the cavalry a mile.

The 500 Indians were on a plateau with sides shelving gradually down to the plains. Baldwin's plan was nothing less than the seemingly reckless one of crossing the open with his men and wagons, sweeping up the incline and driving the enemy, if he could, or fighting him hand to hand, if he must.

The horsemen rode up in line with the four mule teams abreast at the line's center. There was a word of command, a trumpet note or two, and the line swept across the plain with the mules on a keen jump, with black snake whips cracking and the drivers saying things which a mule understands.

The reds turned loose at the advancing hundred. Men and horses on the right and left went down here and there, but the mules in the center with their huge wagons racking and clattering behind them swept on with never a scratch. The reds on the plateau kept up their fusillade. Up up, up the incline, the mules leading by yards all the way, swept the blue detachment. The regulars were daring and fighting as American regulars always dare and fight.

One of the teamsters afterwards swore that he could see Chief Gray Beard's eyes popping with fear at the sight of the charging mules. The level of the plateau was reached and horses, men, mules and wagons went hurtling forward. The teamsters were standing, cracking their whips and howling. Infantrymen and cavalrymen caught the spirit of the thing and howled in unison.

Those four mule teams went straight through the heart of the big band of Gray Beard's Kiowas and Arapahoes. Meantime every carbine and every Long Tom was cracking, and with one last volley the warriors of the allied tribes fled, leaving their dead and wounded and their white captives on the field.

Lieut. Baldwin found that the two white girl prisoners were uninjured, and not long after the fight they were restored to their parents. For this charge and for this victory Lieut. Baldwin was breveted a captain and was given a medal

of honor, but he always has maintained that the medal should have gone to the mules.

On the retired list of the army with Gen. Baldwin is Brig-Gen. John B. Babcock, a close friend of the man who led the mule team charge and a frequent visitor to Washington. It is doubtful if Gen. Babcock's nearest neighbors in his little country home in Saratoga county, N. Y., suspect anything of the fire eating possibilities that lie hidden in the person of this gray-haired peaceful-looking and reticent man.

Gen. Babcock left the service not long ago and at once departed for the little place in the foothills of the Adirondack mountains where he might gratify his love of country life. If the general refuses to talk of his army achievements to his neighbors and if they are curiously inclined they might send for a government record, which, though only five lines long, contains in it the nub of the story of one of the most gallant feats ever performed by an officer of the United States army.

The glory reaped from the achievement consists of a little bronze medal voted to the soldier by congress, the consciousness of duty well done and five lines in the war department record which few people ever see. John B. Babcock went into the army at the outbreak of the civil war as an enlisted man. He attracted attention by his gallantry as a volunteer, and the year 1863 found him a first lieutenant of the Fifth Regular cavalry.

In the spring of the fourth year of peace after the civil war—that is to say peace between white men—the Kiowas, the Arapahoes and the Cheyennes made western Nebraska, western Kansas and eastern Colorado a section of what John Hay might have called "glittering hell." Lieut. Babcock, in the absence of his captain, was ordered to the command of a troop of cavalry and to take the field.

With his trooper followers Babcock was far in advance of the main command on the frontier of Nebraska. They reached the bank of Spring creek on the morning of May 16, 1869. While there a band of 250 of the best warriors of the plains appeared in front of the cavalry troops as though the savages had come from the ground. Lieut. Babcock caught sight of the reds in time to give him a moment or two for preparation. He would not run and he could not attack, for he was completely surrounded and the savages outnumbered his force more than six to one.

Babcock gave a quick order and with his men dashed for a bit of high ground, a plateau-like formation with its flat surface occupying a little more than an acre. The instant he reached the place selected he ordered his troopers to dismount and to intrench themselves as well as they could. The men lost no time in throwing up earth enough to give them some slight protection from the bullets which were pouring in.

Babcock would not get off his horse, although his men begged him to do so, and they were kept from dragging their commanding officer to the ground and so place of partial safety only by instilled discipline and by Babcock's peremptory commands to leave him alone.

The Indians advanced within range and protected themselves in the hollows of the prairie. They sent volley after volley up the incline to the hilltop and man after man behind the poor earthenwork protection was stricken. Babcock continued his ride up and down the line. His blouse was cut twice by bullets but his men did not know it.

"Boys, they can't hit a thing," said Babcock. "They've been shooting at me and no bullet has come nearer than the north pole. Give it to 'em. Hold 'em off and relief will be here in no time."

The shots from the Spencers and Henrys of the savages, or from most of them, ceased hitting the extended earthworks. The men lying prone knew that nearly all the projectiles were passing over their heads and they knew also that every painted warrior antagonist was turning loose at the figure of the commanding officer riding back and forth on his horse as indifferently as if there were not an Indian on the frontier.

No one in that troop ever knew why Babcock was not killed. The Indians said afterwards that he had some "big medicine" with him that turned away the bullets. Finally a shot cut Babcock's boot and wounded his horse. He turned the animal about quickly so that its other flank was toward the men, to whom he serenely said: "Those fellows can't hit a barn door."

The commanding officer continued to ride up and down the line and the bullets continued to cut the air all about him.

Suddenly every savage head showed at once. The troopers alighted in a volley that claimed some victims. The showing heads were followed by showing bodies and in another instant the warriors were erect and running to the far rear for their ponies. They made off, leaving their dead and wounded behind them. Far over the plains, Lieut. Babcock, from his horse, saw the main column advancing. Relief was in sight.

The enlisted men told the story of Babcock's bravery, and congress gave him a medal of honor. Later the officer, who is now living in retirement, distinguished himself twice in action against the Apaches at Tonto Creek and at the Four Peaks in Arizona. There he won the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel to add to the honor conferred by his congressional medal of bronze.

# 1855 Berea College 1908.

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**MUSIC**, Singing (free), Read Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory. Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

### Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

**OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY**, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn as much as 25 cents a week. Some who need to earn more may, by writing to the Secretary before coming, secure extra employment so as to earn from 50 cents to one dollar a week.

**PERSONAL EXPENSES** for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

**LIVING EXPENSES** are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

**SCHOOL FEES** are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term (\$4.00 in lower Model Schools, \$6.00 in courses with Latin, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses).

**PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE**, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

**WINTER**—12 weeks, \$29.00,—in one payment \$28.50.  
Installment plan: first day \$21.00 (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$9.00.

**SPRING**—10 weeks, \$22.50,—in one payment, \$22.00.  
Installment plan: first day \$16.75, (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term, \$6.75.

**SPRING**—4 weeks' term for those who must leave for farm work, \$9.40.

**SPRING**—7 weeks' term for those who must leave for teachers' examinations, \$16.45.

Winter and Spring terms together, one payment, \$49.00.

**REFUNDING.** Students who leave by permission before the end of a term receive back for money advanced as follows:

On board, in full except that no allowance is made for any fraction of a week.

On room, or on any "special expenses," no allowance for any unexpired fraction of a month, and in any case a forfeiture of fifty cents.

On Incidental Fee, when one leaves before the middle of the term, a certificate is given allowing a student to apply one-half the fee for term bills when he returns, provided it is within four terms.

**IT PAYS TO STAY**—When you have made your journey and are well started in school it pays to stay as long as possible.

The first day of Winter term is January 6, 1909.

The first day of Spring term is March 25th, 1909.

For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary.

**WILL C. GAMBLE,**  
BEREA, KENTUCKY.

### That Premium Knife

takes the eyes of the men and boys who see it. The mountain people like a good thing when they see it; and to get a 75 cent knife with two blades of razor steel and a dollar paper that is worth more to the mountain people than any other dollar paper in the world—

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## DR. TORREY'S BEST SERMON.

(Continued from first page)

the praise of God. Now that was written about Jerusalem in Christ's time, but it sounds just as if it were written about Berea to-day. How many men there are in Berea, leading men, just like these chief rulers of Jerusalem, who believe in Jesus Christ in their hearts, but they do not confess Him with their mouths for fear what men will say of them, for they love the praise of men more than the praise of God. It is moral cowardice. There are hundreds and thousands and tens of thousands of men and women just as fully convinced as I am that Jesus Christ is the Son of God, and yet holding back from open, public confession of Christ because of moral cowardice.

Now turn to the third text in 2 Corinthians xii. 10. It is a very different picture. In the two texts thus far we have a picture of the moral coward; now we get the glorious picture of the moral hero: "Therefore I take pleasure in infirmities, in reproaches, in necessities, in persecutions, in distress, for Christ's sake." Ah, there is a picture worth looking at! A man who was reproached for the name of God, persecuted for his loyalty to the truth, but although they heaped all manner of infamy on him, he looked up with a smiling face and said, "I take pleasure in infamy." Paul went down to Lystra, and because of his loyalty to the truth and his outspoken defence of the truth, they stoned him; after they had almost worshipped him; and they dragged him outside the city. His disciples stood around him thinking he was dead. But after a while he rose up again, and went back to Lystra. Then he went to Derbe. Some of the cautious Christian brethren at Derbe, remembering what had occurred at Lystra, doubtless said: "Now, Paul, it is all right to be loyal and to believe on Jesus Christ, but you must be a little more politic. It is no use running so directly against people's prejudices. Now, Paul, don't you be quite so outspoken here, or they will treat you in Derbe just the same as they treated you in Lystra. Now, Paul, be a little more politic and compromise a little bit." And that magnificent man looked up and said, "I take pleasure in infirmities and distresses for Christ's sake." Men and women what you need in Berea more than anything else is a few men like Paul, and a few women with the same spirit, men and women who will stand for Christ and stand for God's kingdom without compromise, no matter whom it hurts or what people say. Now my subject to-night, derived from these three texts, is "Heroes and Cowards."

I wish to say right here at the beginning that it takes courage to be a Christian, to be a real, true, outspoken follower of Jesus Christ. You and I live in a God-hating world; we live in a compromising age—an age in which men professing to be Christians are trying to please the world and carry on the Church of Christ so that there will be no difference between the church and the world. Now in a God-hating world like this, and in a compromising age like this, it takes courage to be an out-and-out soldier of Jesus Christ. It takes more courage than a great many of you have got. Many a man today who has great courage, who has courage enough to go to war, courage enough to go to the front, courage enough to stand on the firing line, and stand in the face of a galling fire of the enemy's guns, has not courage enough to go back to the barracks at night and kneel down and say his prayers, and endure the chaff of his fellow-soldiers. It takes courage, the sublimest courage to be an out-and-out Christian.

But I will give you to-night five reasons why every man and woman should publicly confess Christ before the world.

1 In the first place, because He is such a glorious Lord and Master. There is nothing to be ashamed of in Jesus Christ. A young fellow got up in a meeting (he had been recently converted), and he tried to give a little testimony for Jesus Christ. But he was inexperienced in public testimony and could not talk very well; and, after he had sat down an old gentleman got up and said, "Young man, you ought to be ashamed of yourself. You cannot preach, and you ought not try; you ought to be ashamed of yourself." Then the young man rose again and said: "Well, I am ashamed of myself, but

I am not ashamed of my Lord." Ah, the trouble with some of you gentlemen is that you are not ashamed of yourselves, though you ought to be but you are ashamed of the Lord Jesus. I never met an Englishman who was ashamed of Queen Victoria. I would have been ashamed of him if I had met one, she was such a glorious Queen. I have never met an Englishman who was ashamed of King Edward. But glorious a Queen as Queen Victoria was (and though I am an American citizen I believe she was the most glorious Queen that ever reigned on earth), and glorious a King as we expect King Edward to become, the glory of Queen Victoria and the glory of King Edward pales into utter insignificance before the glory of Jesus Christ. Oh, men and women, there is nothing to be ashamed of in Jesus Christ. It is the noblest thing a man can say, "I am a follower of the perfect Man; I am a follower of the Son of God; I am a follower of the One infinitely glorious, Jesus Christ of Nazareth."

2 In the second place every man and woman should confess the Lord Jesus publicly before the world for the sake of their influence. Every man has an influence. There is no man in Berea that has not an influence. Everyone here has an influence, either for Jesus Christ or against Jesus Christ. There is no man or woman or child here to-night who, if they confessed Jesus before the world as their Lord, and lived in accordance with that confession, would not have an influence to bring somebody else to Christ. On the other hand, there is no man, woman, or child here to-night, who if he does not confess Christ, no matter how well he lives, has not an influence against Christ; and the better he lives the more his influence against Christ, for people look at him and say, "Look at that man; as far as I can see he lives just as well as these professed Christians, and he is not a Christian, does not profess faith in Christ, I don't see the need of becoming a Christian." Oh, every one of you men that are not openly, decidedly, constantly confessing Christ before the world, you have an influence against Jesus Christ.

At one time, when Horace Bushnell was tutor in Yale College, they had a great revival throughout the college. Horace Bushnell was the most popular tutor in Yale, but he was not a Christian. And the fact that he was not a Christian was a stumbling-block in the way of many of the students. Horace Bushnell knew it, and was greatly disturbed by it. He went home one night in great uneasiness. Something said to him, "You stand right in the way of this work; if you were a Christian there are dozens of the young men at Yale College that would come to Christ." "But," said he to himself, "how can I come to Christ? I don't believe in the Bible, and I don't believe that Jesus Christ is the Son of God. I cannot play the hypocrite, just so as not to stand in the way of others." He was very uneasy, and walked up and down his room thinking about it. Finally, a voice said to him in his heart, "Horace Bushnell, what do you believe anyhow?" "Well, one thing I believe is that there is an absolute difference between right and wrong." "Well, have you taken your stand on that which you do believe? You talk about what you do not believe. Have you ever taken your stand on right, to follow it wherever it carries you, even if it carries you over the Niagara Falls?" He said, "No, I never have, but I will." And he prayed, "O God, if there is any God, show me if Jesus Christ is Thy Son, and if you will show me that I will promise to accept Him as my Saviour and confess Him before the world," and in a short time the light burst in upon Horace Bushnell's darkened soul, and he came out on the side of Christ, and almost every young man in Yale College was converted.

Oh, friends, if you say you are agnostics, if you say you are sceptics, have you ever made an honest attempt to get out of your agnosticism? If you have not your agnosticism is no excuse, none whatever. Ah, if some of you men and women of Berea occupying prominent places and positions, if you took your stand where you ought to take it to-night, on the side of truth, scores of others would come to Christ.

When Mr. Charles G. Finney was preaching at Rochester, New York, in the thirties, a great many lawyers came to hear him, and one night, away up in the gallery, sat the Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York. As he sat there listening to Mr. Finney's tremendous logic, the Chief-Justice of the Court of Appeals of New York State became satisfied of the truth of what Mr. Finney preached. Then the question came to him, "Will you come forward like the other ordinary men and women to the 'anxious seat'?" Something in him said, "It will never do in the world. You occupy the most exalted legal position in New York State; you are the Chief-Justice of the Court of Appeals; it would never do in the world for you to walk

down in front, and seek salvation kneeling down at the 'anxious seat.'" He sat there thinking for a while; then he said to himself, "Why not? I am convinced of the truth of that man's position. I know my duty; why should I not do like any other man?" He got up from his place in the gallery, and went down the stairway, and came up the stairs back of where Mr. Finney was preaching, and Mr. Finney in the midst of his sermon felt some one pulling on the skirts of his coat. He turned round, and there stood the Chief-Justice of the Court of Appeals of New York State. He asked, "What is it?" The Chief-Justice replied, "Mr. Finney, if you will call for people to come to the 'anxious seat,' I will come." Mr. Finney stopped his sermon and said, "The Chief-Justice of the Court of Appeals of New York State says if I will call for anxious ones to come to the 'anxious seat,' he will come. I call for anxious ones now;" and the Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals went down and took his seat on the "anxious seat," and almost every lawyer and barrister in Rochester was converted, and it is said 100,000 people were converted in twelve months in that district.

Ladies and gentlemen, there are some of you here to-night who, if you had the courage of your convictions and came to Christ, not secretly as some of you want to, but walked right out and took your seat down here in front when I called you to do it, it would shake Berea. Are you men enough to do it? Are you women enough to do it? Your influence may not be as great as that, but all of you have an influence. Will you exert it for Jesus Christ when the time comes to-night?

3 In the third place, every one should publicly confess Christ before the world, because it is the only way to obtain the fullness of blessing that there is in Jesus Christ. In Matthew x. 32-33, are the words of the Master Himself: "Whosoever shall confess Me before men, him will I also confess before My Father which is in Heaven; but whosoever shall deny Me before men, him will I also deny before My Father which is in Heaven." Oh, friends, think of it—to have Jesus Christ confessing you before God the Father in Heaven. A little fellow, a wee little fellow, got up at a meeting one night, with the tears running down his cheeks—he was a little white-haired Swedish boy—and said, "Friends, if I confess Jesus on earth down here, then will He also confess me up there before the Father," and sat down. That was the best speech that was made that night. Oh, to think of it—to have the Lord Jesus confess your name before the Father in Heaven! In our great Civil War, when one of our generals won a great victory, it was the custom of the Member of Congress for his district to propose a vote of thanks to him on the floor of the American Congress. It was the highest ambition of generals to be thus mentioned upon the floor of Congress. I remember that grand old hero, General Howard, once saying to me, "Torrey there was one proud day of my life, and that was when a vote of thanks was moved to me on the floor of Congress by the whole Congress for my stand at Gettysburg." But what is it to be mentioned on the floor of any Parliament or Congress down here to being mentioned in the court of Heaven by the Lord Jesus Himself? And the men and women who confess Christ down here in Berea Chapel, Jesus Christ will confess you before God in Heaven.

Moreover, when Christ does confess you before the Father, then you will get the fullness of the blessing. When He confesses you then God sends His Holy Spirit into your heart. I remember one night in a mission at Atlanta, Georgia, at the close of the meeting, a young man of about thirty or thirty-five years of age, was brought to me. Some one said to me, "This is one of the leading advocates of Atlanta. He took all the oratorical honours in his university. I wish you would lead him to Christ." I stood a few moments talking to him, then, I said to him, "Are you not a Christian?" He said, "No, sir, I am a church member; in fact, I am the superintendent of a Sunday School, but I am not a Christian." "Well," I said, "why don't you become a Christian?" He said, "I have no feeling." I said, "It is not a question of feeling. Do you believe you are a sinner?" He said, "I know I am." I said, "Do you believe Jesus Christ died for you?" He said, "I know He did." I said, "Then will you take Him for your Saviour to-night?" He said, "Can I do it without feeling?" I said, "Certainly; it is not a question of feeling but of common sense. Will you take Him?" He said, "I will; if I can I will." I said, "Let us pray together." We knelt and prayed, and when we got up he said, "I don't feel any different." I said, "I didn't think you would." "But," he said, "a lot of these people say they have such joy." I said, "You have not gone far enough; you have to confess your Lord publicly before the joy comes." Almost everybody had gone out of the big Tabernacle; but he

said to the few who were remaining, "Friends, I have decided to-night to be a Christian; I have taken the Lord Jesus Christ to be my Saviour," and with a few more words he said, "Good-night," and went out. Next morning a leading merchant of the town came to me and said, "You ought to have seen what I saw last night when I left this building. I had gone only a short way down the St. when I saw — leaning up against a lamp-post. I knew he did not drink I knew he was not intoxicated. I went up to him and asked him what was the matter and why he was shouting. He said, 'I am so happy, I can hardly stand up.'" I saw him that day, and told him what my friend had told me. I said, "Mr. — said he saw you leaning against a lamp-post and shouting, and when he asked you what was the matter, you said you were so happy you could not stand up. Is that so?" He said, "It was literally true. Ten minutes after I left you last night, such a joy came over my soul that literally I had to lean against the lamp-post and shout for joy."

I don't know if it will affect you just that way; it never did me; but I will guarantee one thing—that if you will accept Jesus Christ with all your heart and surrender your whole life to Him, and His control, and publicly confess Him before the world, God will send His Holy Spirit into your heart, filling it with a joy that you never knew before.

4 In the fourth place, every man and woman should confess Christ because it is the only way to be saved. In Romans x. 9 and 10 we read: "If thou shalt confess with thy mouth the Lord Jesus, and shalt believe in thine heart that God hath raised Him from the dead, thou shalt be saved. For with the heart man believeth unto righteousness; and with the mouth confession is made unto salvation." People say to me in some places where we go, "I don't believe in this standing up and confessing;" but I don't care what you believe; the question is, "What does God say?" And God says, "With the mouth confession is made unto salvation." There are a great many people who will tell you if a man or woman believes in Christ in the secrecy of their own hearts they need never say anything about it, for God sees the heart. He does see your heart, and if you don't confess Christ, He sees you have not got any real faith. You say, "Is not a man saved by faith?" Yes, but by real faith, and real faith always leads to mouth confession. We read in the very next verse of this chapter, Romans x. 11: "Whosoever believeth in Him shall not be ashamed." If you are ashamed to confess Him you do not believe on Him. A faith that does not lead to confession will never lead to Heaven. There will be no sneaks and cowards in Heaven. Jesus Christ says in Mark xiii. 35: "Whoso shall be ashamed of Me and of My words, of him also shall the Son of Man be ashamed, when He cometh in the glory of His Father with the holy angels."

5 Once more, every man and woman should confess Christ for common decency's sake and self-respect's sake. When you and I stop to think what Christ has done for us; how He left Heaven with all its glory and came down to earth with all its shame; how He was scourged and crowned with thorns; how He bore shame and reproach; how He was spat upon and buffeted and nailed to the Cross for you and me; how, although He was rich, yet for our sakes He became poor, that we through His poverty might become rich; how, though being in the form of God, He thought it not a thing to be grasped to be equal to God, but humbled Himself and took upon Himself the form of a servant, and was obedient even unto death, yea, the death of the Cross; how He was wounded for our transgressions, and bruised for our iniquities—if, men and women, knowing that, you will not confess Jesus Christ because of the fear of man, or fear of loss in business, or fear of loss of caste in society, then you are a coward, a poltroon, and an ingrate of the basest and blackest kind. You cannot get around it; you know it is God's truth. I cannot see how any intelligent man or woman can bear in mind what Jesus has done for them, and then not confess Him, and still retain their self-respect.

We have some things we are proud of in America, and some things we are ashamed of. One of the things we are proud of in America is this, that all boys and girls in America can get a university education; that the son of the farmer and the day labourer and the washerwoman can get a university education as well as the child of the millionaire. Any boy or girl that is worth educating can go through all degrees of learning in America. Since I have been in Chicago the grandson of a man who used to work for us at home as our gardener, when I was a boy, has been the mayor of the city of Chicago; and the son of a woman who used to do the cooking in our kitchen has occupied another high position in the city. I rejoice in it; it is one of the things

that makes me glad to be an American. In North Carolina, one of the poorer States—poor financially, but rich in men—there was a farmer who had a bright boy. He had a poor farm, but he said, "My boy is going to get just as good an opportunity as a millionaire's son;" and that poor farmer worked and scraped until he was able to send that boy to the State university. The boy did well, and his letters home delighted his father's and mother's hearts, and they felt well paid for all their sacrifice. But after awhile the father's heart grew lonely, and he said to his wife, "Mother, I cannot stand it any longer; I just must see the boy." It was a long way from the farm to the university, and he loaded his wagon and started on his long drive, and as he drew near to the town he said to himself: "Well, won't the boy be surprised! He don't know I'm coming. Won't he be delighted to see his old father?" He whipped up the old team and hurried on, and entered the town. He was driving up the hill to the college, and as he went, whom should he see coming down but his boy with some gay college companions. The old man was driving slowly, for it was up hill, but when he saw the boy he jumped out and rushed up to him and said, "Oh, my boy, my son!" The son was ashamed of his poor old father, and he straightened himself up and said, "There must be some mistake, sir; you are not my father. I don't know you." I am told—I don't know it to be positively true—but I am told that father turned round with a broken heart and went home to die. I can well believe it. It would break my heart for my boy to treat me that way.

Men and women, what do you say to a boy like that? I say he ought to be horsewhipped. I say he was an infamous ingrate. But I want to say that he was not so infamously ungrateful as you men and women in this hall to-night, who know that Jesus Christ poured out His life unto death on the cross of Calvary, and who are so mean and contemptible and cowardly that you won't stand up and confess Him.

I will not stop with that story. It is too dark. I am going to tell you another story—and thank God it is true—of our home land. A poor woman in one of our towns, who had to work for her living, for she was a widow—she took in washing, I think—had a boy, and he was a bright boy and proved a bright man. I think some of you have heard him. She sent her boy to school. He went through the schools, did well, came out at the very top of his class, and was valedictorian of his class, the highest position, and took a gold medal for special excellence in study. The day he was to graduate he said to his mother: "You know, I graduate to-day, mother." She said, "Yes, I know." "Well, get ready," he said, "it is time to get off to the church" where the graduating exercises were to be held. "Oh, my boy, I cannot go up there," she said; "I haven't anything fit to wear. Why, all the finest people in the town will be there. You would be ashamed of me if I went." "Ashamed of you mother?" he said; "never! I owe all I have in the world to you. What is more, I cannot graduate unless you do go; and I won't!" And he helped his mother to get ready, and planned the old faded shawl round her, and made it look as good as possible, and put on her plain old bonnet, and took her on his arm, and walked down the main street with the plain old mother on his arm to the church. When they got there he took her up the centre aisle, and sat her among the finest people in town. When the time came, he went up to deliver his valedictory address and to receive the gold medal amid the applause of his companions; and when he had received it he walked straight down to where his mother sat, and pinned it on her old faded shawl, and said, "Mother, that belongs to you; you earned it." That is a boy worth having. Now ladies and gentlemen I want to ask a question: Do you mean to-night to be like that rascally, scoundrelly ingrate, that was ashamed of his old father and broke his heart, and be ashamed of that glorious Christ that died for you; or will you be like the other boy, and knowing that you owe everything to Jesus Christ, stand up and confess Him to-night, and pin all your honours where they belong, on Jesus Christ!

### MR. JACOBY'S LIFE.

Impressive Service as He Tells How He Was Saved from Depths About as Low as a Man Can Reach.

One of the most impressive meetings of the series was that held Saturday night by the Rev. W. S. Jacoby, in which he told the story of his life. He is a fine looking man of over sixty, with hearty voice and manner, and shows that his reform has been thoro. His story was told simply, but with strong feeling, and, as he said, proved that the Lord can save any one.

Mr. Jacoby said that when saved he was so low that he had to reach

up to touch the bottom. He was drunk in his father's house at the age of ten years, from getting to a bowl of egg-nog that was in a room waiting for a reception. From that time on he loved the effects of whiskey, tho not the taste, and he believes that the demon of strong drink was sleeping in him, and needed only the first taste to rouse it. He continued a heavy drinker till converted.

He entered the Navy at 15 in 1862, and after serving three years came out a gambler and drunkard. His father tried to get him up in business, but he soon took to drink. His father, turned him out, he got in with a gang of thieves and low criminals, till he finally enlisted in the army to escape arrest. He served under Custer but was soon court-martialed for drunkenness and dishonorably discharged. Just before this he had been the leader of the gang of soldiers assembled at Ft. Leavenworth, where the scum of the western army was sent. He led because he was always ready to fight and fought hard. He was the worst of the lot. He told of this, he said, to show that there is hope even for the worst of men—he was the worst possible and still was saved. There is hope, he told the women present, for every lost son, or brother or husband, no matter how low they have fallen.

After leaving the army he tried work, then tramping, and finally by travelling in freight cars got home in such a condition that his clothes, when put in the back yard, were almost able to walk away by themselves. His father was angry, he knew, but his mother still loved him. She took him in and hid him in the upper part of the house. After a couple of days a two-year-old niece gave the secret away and his father found he was home. But there was no reconciliation, and he soon went away again, enlisting in the army once more, this time under a false name.

He stayed in the army longer this time and then tried being a policeman in Philadelphia, but was fired in three months. He went in the army again a gambler and drunkard of the worst sort, and was soon dropped out as worthless. He drifted around a while, but finally settled in Guthrie Center, Iowa, where he was the town terror, a fighter and gambler, and more than once the town was on the point of outlawing him. He had a wife and was on speaking terms with his folks, when one day he got word that if he wanted to see his mother alive he must hurry home. He took the first train, and got there while she still lived, but he never knew whether she recognized him. He learned that she had been, for the last days, watching the door every time any one entered, waiting for him, with her heart breaking because of the enmity to his father. But he said, just so, and in greater pain, is Christ watching for the return home of the sinner. And He is always watching.

His father followed his mother, and left him about \$20,000. In a short time, tho he was in business, he wasted all but about \$5,000 of this gambling, drinking, and going to prize-fights with a low crowd. At this time he went one night to a revival meeting, chiefly because he had heard some one say that he wouldn't dare go. He was sick of the old life, however, and after the sermon put up his hand and went forward. How the people stared! But they all helped, and with God's help he has kept in it. And what God did for him, He can do for any man.

### THE MARKET

#### Berea Prices

Apples, cooking \$1.60; eating, \$2.40.  
Cabbage, 3½c, per lb.  
Potatoes, Irish per bu. \$1.35.  
Eggs per dozen, 14c.  
Butter per lb. 25c.  
Bacon per lb. 13-15c.  
Ham per lb. 12½c.  
Lard per lb. 10c. Pure 12½c.  
Chickens on foot per lb. 9c.  
Hens on foot per lb. 9c.  
Feathers, per lb. 35c.  
Oats per bu. 70c.  
Corn per barrel \$3.50.  
Wheat per bu. \$1.32.  
Ties, No. 1, L. & N. 8½x8x8, 45c; culls, 20c.

**RANGER REVOLVING BARB WIRE**  
HEAVY SINGLE STRAND  
STRONG DURABLE CHEAP  
DE KALB FENCE CO.  
DE KALB, ILL. KANSAS CITY, MO.

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Hides and Wool  
Feathers, Tallow, Beeswax, Ginseng, Golden Seal, (Yellow Root), May Apple, Wild Ginger, etc. We are dealers; established in 1856—Over half a century in Louisville—and can do better for you than agents or commission merchants. Refer to any Bank in Louisville. Write for weekly price list and shipping tags.  
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229 E. Market St. LOUISVILLE, KY.



## Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

### DR. BEST,

DENTIST

CITY PHONE 153  
OFFICE OVER POST OFFICE

By order of the Executive Committee of the Law and Order League a meeting of the league is called for 7:30 p. m. on Tuesday March 23rd, in the Parish House. All members and others interested in the enforcement of law and the improvement of the town are earnestly urged to be present.

Signed:  
Stanley Frost, Secy.

Will C. Gamble, Vice-pres.  
Mrs. F. M. Liveness who had a very light attack of typhoid fever is able to be out again.

Mr. Ebb Gadd and family have moved from the Golden place into a part of Lydia Isaac's house on Center street.  
Will Duncan came from Paris, Ky., Thursday where he has been laying brick.

Mrs. Laura Jones has just returned from Cincinnati where she has been buying her spring millinery.

Walter Lakes was in town Saturday from Panola on business.

Mr. Will Swope who has been in school the Fall and Winter terms, left Saturday for his home at Lexington.

Mr. George Aldrich who has been here most of the winter returned to his home Saturday at Irvine.

Arthur Minter was home Saturday and Sunday from Wildie where he is working.

E. E. Wyatt who has been out of town for quite a while returned Saturday.

M. D. Seattle of Big Hill was in town on business Monday.

Hugh Conn who has been up in the New England states returned to Berea last week.

Rev. Ed. Honeycut of Big Hill was in town the first of the week.

Girls who are going home at the end of this term, come to my store and buy your new hat. I will give you 25 per cent off each hat. Come price them. I have them from 50 cents up.

Mrs. Laura Jones.

The Rev. G. W. Shepherd of Winchester came Tuesday and will hold meetings each night of this week at the Baptist church. He will be assisted by the pastor, Rev. R. L. Brandenburg.

Dr. and Mrs. Torrey gave short but very interesting talks to the members of the Women's Industrial last Friday afternoon at the Parish House.

Mr. and Mrs. U. M. Burgess spent Saturday and Sunday with home folks at Paint Lick.

The visiting clergymen who were in town for the Torrey meeting have all returned to their homes. Among them were the Rev. Mr. Dizney, of Grays, a brother of Tutor Dizney, the Rev. C. A. Crockett of Irvine, the Rev. Harley Racer of LaFollette, Tenn., and the Rev. J. D. Redd of London.

Mrs. Prof. Ellis who has been seriously ill, is able to be out again.

Don't miss the opportunity offered in the sale of Mr. Smith's house advertised on this page.

Mr. Levi G. Kimberlain, of near Kingston, had a bad scare this week over the loss of \$480. He had received the money in Richmond and was bringing it to the bank here when it disappeared. He searched the road carefully, and finally had posters struck offering a large reward. After several hours worry, however the money was found—it had slipped down into the lining of his vest.

The young children of J. H. Gabbar and also of Green Hill's are having whooping cough.

C. C. Rhodus has sold his stock of furniture and household goods to R. H. Chrisman and will go out of business.

Ladies I have this spring the largest stock and most stylish up-to-date hats I have ever offered you, and at such low prices, I am sure you will be delighted. Next week I will give you the date of my opening.

Mrs. Laura Jones.

The handsome new Bank building at the Berea National is completed and the banking apparatus was moved in last week. The new building makes a decided improvement in that part of the town.

Miss H. Emerson who spent about six weeks at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Champ near Wallaceton, came home last Wednesday. Mr. Champ has had a very serious case of typhoid fever.

### ONESIMUS

The Most Profitable First-class  
IRON ROOFING

Wears like the kind sold 20 years ago—just as honest and sensible.

(PATENT APPLIED FOR)

Guaranteed and Manufactured by  
H. LENGFELLNER

Mrs. Juan Lusk and Mrs. Mason formerly of this place, were in Cincinnati buying new goods for their store last week.

Mrs. Bert Coddington was called home from Cincinnati by the illness of her father Mr. John Blazer.

Work has commenced this week on C. M. Canfield's new house on Estill street.

Good six-room house located on Jackson street for rent. Apply to E. F. Coyle.

Dr. Cowley went to Richmond Thursday to attend a meeting of the County Health Board.

Mrs. Patterson of Lancaster who is visiting her sister, Mrs. McClaren and Mrs. Dodge were in Lexington early this week.

Harmon Metcalf, who has been in poor health for some time, is considerably worse this week.

M. B. Ramsey is to move his meat shop in the rooms in the Welch block, which is being vacated by the National Bank. New fixtures will be put in and an up-to-date shop conducted.

Mrs. J. Burdette was ill for a few days the past week.

Miss Mary Adams who has been in Richmond for the past two weeks came home Saturday. She was accompanied by her cousin Miss Pearl Adams who will visit here for several days.

Misses Kate and Esther Logsdon had as their guests last week, the Misses Wiggins of Richmond.

Miss Emily St. Clair, secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association of Kentucky and Tennessee was here a few days at the first of the week with reference to the work of the Association here.

Dr. and Mrs. Cornelius have as their guests, Mrs. Cornelius' brother and two children from California. Dr. and his wife returned from California last week and brought their guests with them.

Mat McCollum is home from a visit with home folks from the U. S. Navy.

Ladies I make a specialty of hats I sell hats only. I guarantee satisfaction with every order that goes out of my store. I have for trimmer Miss Helen Jackson from Cincinnati, she comes well recommended and knows her business. Call and leave your order before the rush begins.

Mrs. Laura Jones.

Mr. Charles Soper of Kingston was a business visitor in town Tuesday.

Dr. Best, Will C. Gamble, a Mr. W. D. Logsdon and Dr. Palmer the choral leader, took a days ride out to the Brush Creek caves last Saturday.

Will C. Gamble accompanied Dr. Torrey to Paris to the Y. M. C. A. convention Saturday. Student boys who went were Glenn Hoffman, Ore Price, Arlie McGuire, Dillard McGuire, C. A. McGuinn, Jewell Maine, Claude Anderson, Roy Flynn, Taylor Flynn and Tracy E. Tutthill.

Gen. LeVant Dodge, Department Commander of the G. A. R., has received a most complimentary letter from the National Adjutant-General, Frank O. Cole. In it Mr. Cole says: "I certainly congratulate you on the splendid showing your Dept. makes entirely owing to the labor you have given to the work. The Department of Arkansas shows proportionately a larger gain, but I think their gain is from posts that failed to make their reports last year. On the other hand, your gain is from recruits; if every department commander was to do the work that you have done our numerical strength would be very much larger. Allow me, in the name of the organization, to thank you for your splendid work."

#### HOUSE FOR SALE.

About one acre of ground, well improved with trees, outbuildings, cistern and well. House is two story, five rooms, good closets. East end of Jackson street. Can be vacated at three months notice. Write or phone to H. M. Shouse, Marksburg, Ky. Lancaster Phone, 263 Q.

FOR SALE—A second hand 60 horse power Westinghouse crank case engine. Fine for a stationary plant. Apply to Berea College.

### PHI DELTA BANQUET

Saturday night, March sixth, marked another milestone in the history of Phi Delta Literary society. The occasion was of more than usual importance for two reasons: First this year reaches the half century mark in the life of this society; second and far more wonderful and gratifying was the fact this banquet was honored by the presence of Mrs. Elizabeth Embree Rogers, charter member, wife of the first teacher and head of Berea College and founder of Phi Delta, and now the best beloved and most revered of all Berea's living workers.

The Banquet was held in Ladies Hall which was beautifully decorated for the occasion. About one hundred and sixty members and guests were present. The room with the tables arranged in three rows and bountifully spread with viands and flowers and with the gracefully draped bunting and the brilliant lights presented a beautiful picture. To say that all enjoyed the hospitality of the Society in partaking of the delicious menu is putting it mildly.

After the inner man was refreshed came the toasts, genial, sparkling and entertaining. The Toastmaster, Mr. Karl Kirk, put his audience in high good humor by his witty stories and in a state of expectancy by his good natured roasting of those who were to respond to toasts. Each one who spoke measured up to the full of all that was expected of him. The speeches were greatly enjoyed. The following program shows the speakers and their subjects:

Our Spareribs—Jesse Baird.  
Response—Miss Marie Steger.  
Our Patriarch—Seward H. Marsh.  
College Ties—Prof. Ellis.  
Friendship—Whitmore Boggs.  
Reminiscences—Mrs. Elizabeth E. Rogers.

Mrs. Rogers' reminiscences of the struggles of Phi Delta in the early days were particularly touching and taught us once again how much we owe to the courage and faithfulness of the founders of Berea.

The Banquet closed with the singing of the Phi Delta Song.

### MONEY IN POLITICS

Money is not eliminated from politics, but it is hampered and circumscribed, and it is not the dominant force that it was ten years ago. The political machine financed by capital invested in public service corporations, which was continually trying to avoid the responsibility of its public partnership, the political machine which sold special privileges to public corporations, is in a fair way to be reduced to mere political scrap iron by the rise of the people. Today in States having the primary under State control the corporation is handicapped.

The men elected to the United States Senate from States having the Northern type of primary generally have been free men, free from machine and corporation taint. Under the primary system any clean witted man in these States can defeat the corporation Senatorial candidate at the primary if the people desire to defeat him, this advance alone is worth the cost of the primary—something like \$100,000 for each State—biennially, and that Governors and State officers, Legislatures and county officers also are free men makes the primary inevitable in terms of money.

Taft and Bryan, the two men who had less money behind them than any of their opponents, the two men whom the interests did not wish to see nominated headed the tickets of the two great parties last year. And when the United States Senators who win their nominations and elections without the aid of the railroads and the public service corporations, and win in the face of the opposition of these concerns, begin to name Federal judges, the Supreme Court people will capture the courts—William Allen White, in American Magazine.

DO YOU WANT TO GO TO COLLEGE? If so we can help you. We have already put hundreds through college by means of our plan. Write today for full information regarding our offer of a free scholarship in any school or college. Address, Robt. J. Sherlock, 29-31 East 22d Street, New York City.

PUBLIC SALE:—A combination public sale will be held on Saturday March 20, at the corner of Main and Center streets, Berea. Anyone having horses, mules, stock of any kind or anything to sell can bring it there or if they wish it advertised, leave a description at The Citizen's office.

W. H. Prewitt.

FOR SALE—A good 74 acre farm 3 miles from Berea on the Wallace-ton pike; good house and barn and a fine orchard, 30 acres of meadow. Elithu Bicknell, Paint Lick, Ky.

Serious Ailment.  
"Yes," said Mrs. Lapsling, "my husband is much better now. For a day or two, though, he was threatened with tuberculosis of the lungs."

### CORRESPONDENCE

(Continued from Last Page)

on the 4th inst. Interment in the Capt. John Wilson cemetery.

#### LOCUST BRANCH.

Locust Branch, March 15.—James H. Willis travelling salesman was visiting H. G. Bicknell Monday, March 15.—There is a petition being circulated asking the fourth assistant postmaster general to establish a daily mail between Locust Branch and Station Camp.—Dr. Land of this place was called to Irvine last week to Jas. Park's child.—Mr. Boin Gentry has returned from Oklahoma.—The Rev. Mr. Ward will hold a revival meeting at Parks school house this week beginning Monday night.—Mrs. Jno A. Bicknell is quite ill.—There has been another tide in Red Lick but not so large as the first tide.

#### ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

GAULEY.

Gauley, March 16.—Sam Miller has returned to Corbin, where he has a position with the L. & N. R. R. Co.—Miss Bertha Robinson visited several days in Mt. Vernon last week.—Mr. and Mrs. James Bond visited the latter parents at Weaver Saturday and Sunday.—W. H. Ponder has just returned from a very pleasant visit to Berea.—Miss Cinda Bond is very sick at this writing.—Uncle Bill Brummett has bought a fine mule from Jones Durham for \$120.—The people of Pleasant Run church have up their new church bell. It can be heard a long distance.

#### MADISON COUNTY.

KINGSTON.

Kingston, March, 10.—The rain last week caused some damage in this part.—Dr. W. C. Caywood purchased a horse of Tom Ballard for \$150.—Mrs. Joe Bales and Miss Martha Powell spent Wednesday in Richmond.—Miss Gussie Rucker left Sunday for Athens, Fayette Co., to visit her sister Mrs. Whit Green for two weeks.—Mrs. Lucy Boen made a business trip to Richmond Friday.—Miss Anna Soper entertained a number of people at her home Sunday in honor of her birthday.—Mr. and Mrs. Cash Moody visited at Mote Sunday.—Miss Ella Ballard returned from an extended visit to Corbin last week.—Mr. Curt Parks spent the latter part of last week in Lexington.—Mrs. T. C. Witt and Mrs. Susie Baldwin have returned from a visit to Mt. Vernon.—Miss Martha Maupin began a subscription school at the Hall Monday for children under twelve years.—Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Gibbs were in town Saturday to see Mr. Gibbs' mother who is sick in the Patti Clay Infirmary.—Miss Etta Azbill of Berea is the guest at B. B. Boens this week.—Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Powell spent a few days last week with J. C. Powell.

#### BIG HILL.

Big Hill, March 15.—First I want to correct the mistake that was made two weeks ago about Lee Hayes. He went to California for his health instead of Indiana, and is expected to return to Kentucky in July. He is said to be very much improved.—Mrs. Jerry Richardson of this place is able to be up again, after a severe attack of tonsillitis.—The Rev. J. W. Parsons filled his regular appointment at Pilot Knob church last Saturday and Sunday.—The Rev. R. L. Ambrose preached at the school house Saturday and Sunday night.—Miss Stella Abram is to lead the prayer meeting next Thursday night. Subject: Charity.—Mr. Joseph Reece who has been very sick, is better.—Mr. Leslie Coyle has moved from White Lewis's place to Edgar Brockmans.—Mrs. Nannie Lewis is improving.—Mr. Joseph Benton of this place has been sick for quite a while.—Mr. Lewis Purville of Big Hill and Mr. Isaac Burns of Bear Wallow exchanged places. Mrs. Isaac Burns is very sick.—Mr. Joseph Powell has moved into one of Mrs. Stella Settle's houses.—The Rev. R. L. Ambrose is covering his house.—Mr. Cam Pigg has rented Mr. John Wilson's farm in Cow Bell Hollow.—A new store is expected to be put up on Mr. Tom McKeehan's place.—Mrs. Garland Laws is very sick and has been for some time.—Mr. Moses Estes of Narrow Gap has sold his farm to Mrs. Fox.—Mr. Philip Hayes has a cow and calf to sell.—Mr. Wash Lax lost his cow a while back.

#### IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from First Page.)

said to a friend that he would not have sent any message at all except for form's sake. He said that Congress knew what he wanted.

Mr. Taft's administration seems determined to do things in a quiet and business like way. Secretary Knox gets down to business often at eight o'clock in the morning, long before the Civil Service clerks go to work, and two or three hours before the Roosevelt cabinet members started in. Secretary of War Dickinson is going down to take a look at the Panama Canal, and instead of having a battleship take him down he is going as a simple passenger on a regular commercial vessel.

Twelve years ago the Dingley Tariff Bill was begun on the same day of

the year as that on which this session commences work. It took till nearly August to get that bill framed, but it is expected that this one will be done before the end of June, at latest.

#### SOME TARIFF CHANGES.

Several changes will affect the common people. The tax on leather and hides is to come off, so that shoes can be bought for a third less price. Woolen goods will be taxed the same as present, however, so that clothes will cost as much as before. All steel and iron products will cost less, because a great part of the tax will be removed from them.

One of the features of the past weeks has been the plucky fight which the reformers in the House have made against Cannon. They came near defeating him too. The Democrats took large chances of losing some of the good committee appointments which they have hitherto been allowed to have. But they had so little, anyhow, that it was hardly worth saving. The Republicans who fought Cannon are of course left out entirely in any action of the House's majority for this time forward.

#### GETTING STOLEN LAND.

Last month Secretary Garfield secured an appropriation of a million dollars with which to prosecute rich parties who had gotten possession of valuable Government lands in the West by means of false "homesteaders." Already the Union Pacific Railway has agreed to give up 45 hundred acres of coal land in Horse Thief Canyon, Wyo., and pay the Government for the coal which it has taken out. The difficulty which now presents itself is how the Government can get its money value from the land. If it is put up to sale at auction the Union Pacific will buy it back at a very low price, because no one else can transport the coal from it, and so no one else will bid for it. It is said to be worth \$100,000,000 but only a small part of that sum will be received for it. President Roosevelt thought that such lands should never be sold but only leased by the Government. Thus the country would still own the land but would be paid for every ton of coal taken out of it.

A queer feature has been added to the interesting things at the Capitol this week. The new Senator's Office Building, just completed, which stands about two hundred yard from the Capitol is connected with it by a large electric lighted underground passageway. In this passageway small automobiles have been installed, to run back and forth carrying Senators to and from their offices and the Capitol. This system may not be permanent, however.

#### TROUBLES OVER.

Attention might be called to the most important matters which seem to have come to an end with the end of Roosevelt's term. In the first place there will be no more discussions of the sea-level type of canal for Panama. The engineers are hopeful that they may even be able to complete the Canal before Mr. Taft's term expires, on the lock plan. The Census Bill will not again be passed in a manner such as to provide for "graft" in appointing the clerks who will do the work of taking the next census. The Standard Oil suit will be dropped by the government. This is having an instant effect on Standard Oil stock, which has risen ten points since it was announced. The union of the Tennessee Iron and Coal Company with the Steel Trust will not be further investigated. It was claimed that this was in violation of the anti-trust laws. At any rate the business conditions everywhere are so poor that Congress cannot afford to stir things up any more just at present.

WANTED—Success Magazine requires the service of a man in Berea to look after expiring subscriptions and to secure new business by means of special methods usually effective; position permanent; prefer one with experience, but would consider any applicant with good natural qualifications; salary \$1.50 per day, with commission option. Address with references, R. C. Peacock, Room 102, Success Magazine Bldg., New York.

#### HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE

On Boone street, Berea, Ky. in half mile of Berea College, six room house, drilled well near kitchen. Barn for team and cow. Lot 83x150 feet. Some fruit trees, good garden. Will sell cheap because I am too far away to look after it. Send offer. Tell how much cash you can pay down and what time you want on the balance at 8 per cent.

Address—W. D. Smith Lock Box 5, Hay Springs, Nebraska.

### \$1 to CHICAGO

from Cincinnati, saved by using C. C. & L. fare of Five Dollars During March and April special low rates are offered to California, the West and Northwest. Liberal stopovers. On first and third Tuesdays of each month very low round trip rates are offered to the West and Northwest, with many stopovers and long limit. Information and folder free. Address F. E. LANDMEIER, D. P. A. 3 E. Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.

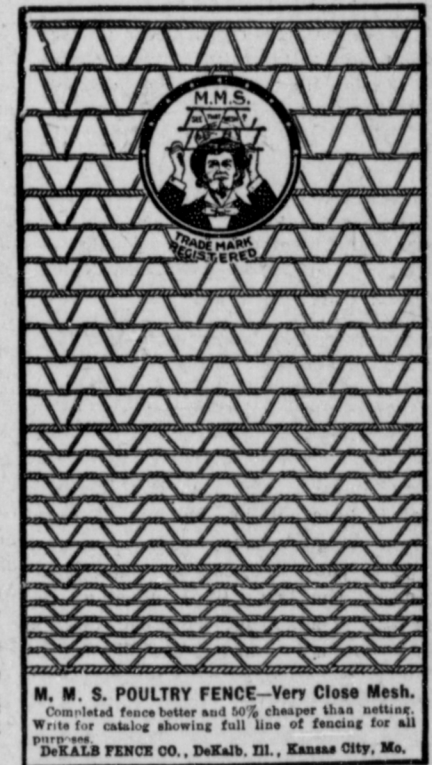
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It is a very serious matter to ask for one medicine and have the wrong one given you. For this reason we urge you in buying to be careful to get the genuine—

### THE FORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT Liver Medicine

The reputation of this old, reliable medicine, for constipation, indigestion and liver trouble, is firmly established. It does not imitate other medicines. It is better than others, or it would not be the favorite liver powder, with a larger sale than all others combined.

SOLD IN TOWN



M. M. S. POULTRY FENCE—Very Close Mesh. Completed fence better and 50% cheaper than netting. Write for catalog showing full line of fencing for all purposes. DOKANS FENCE CO., DOKANS, Ill., KANSAS CITY, Mo.

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Cardui is a purely vegetable extract, a simple, non-narcotic remedy, recommended to girls and women, of all ages, for womanly pains, irregularity, falling feelings, nervousness, weakness, and any other form of sickness, peculiar to females.

TAKE **CARDUI**

It Will Help You

Mrs. A. C. Beaver, of Unicoi, Route No. 1, Marbleton, Tenn., writes: "I suffered with bearing-down pains, feet swelled, pain in right side, headache, pains in shoulders, nervous palpitation, and other troubles I cannot mention, but I took Wine of Cardui and have found it the best medicine I ever used, for female troubles." Try Cardui.

AT ALL DRUG STORES



# The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right true and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.  
(Incorporated)

Stanley Frost, Editor and Manager

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A large painting, representing the seven bishops who were committed to the tower of London in 1688, has been presented to the archbishop of Canterbury for Lambeth Palace.

An unhappy New Jersey husband complained in court that his wife had hit him with a dog. Evidently she was either out of breath or unable to make a more biting retort.

Passengers by the trans-Siberian express now reach Peking from London in 16 days, the North Chinese railway having been induced to run the trains by night as well as by day.

The house shown to tourists as the ancient palace of the Capulets of Verona, which is associated with the story of Romeo and Juliet, has been completely destroyed by fire.

The latest experiments confirm early hopes of the success of the wireless telephone. Talking through a man's hat, at long range, is going to be the merest commonplace.

As found as German bankers can be found who leave \$7,000,000 for tunces to the encouragement of science, the eminence of the German nation in the scientific field is not likely to be lost.

An expedition organized in Boston by George M. Boynton will explore the great unknown regions of the southern watershed of the Amazon river between the fourth and tenth parallels.

An educational institution has gained, its faculty declares, by the elimination of its "co-eds." "Co-education seems to be falling on parlous times. It may be that the feminine contingent, far from being grateful for the concession, are now no longer willing to be the "Co."

Charolles, a small town 30 miles from Macon, in France, has recently been visited by a shower of sulphur. The roofs, gardens, fields, vineyards, rivers and ponds were covered with a yellow dust, and for some time the peasants in the fields were troubled by a sulphurous biting odor which made breathing difficult.

The manager of one of the Atlantic steamship lines is trying to do away with the rivalry among the lines and to arrange a schedule of sailing from the chief European ports which will give a daily service and insure to each company a fair share of business. He says the plan will be much more profitable than the present system. It looks as if it would be more satisfactory to passengers also, and seems a sensible arrangement.

The meanest kind of swindler has been operating to such an extent in Brooklyn lately that the detectives have been put on his trail. Police slang calls him a "crape puller." He reads the death notices in the newspapers, calls upon the family of the dead person, represents himself as a florist. The swindler usually manages to collect in advance. That's the last seen or heard of him and, of course, no flowers are delivered.

The Youth's Companion lately called attention to the kindness and courtesy of the princess of Wales on the occasion of having accidentally run over a dog. It is a pleasure to record a similar course of conduct on the part of the count of Turin, brother of the duke of the Abruzzi. His automobile wrecked a peasant's cart. The peasant wrote to him and called his attention to the fact that he had been on the wrong side of the street, and asked for \$20 to repair the damage. The count at once acknowledged his fault, apologized for it, and sent \$100 instead of \$20.

Prof. William Frear of the Pennsylvania State college discussed in Harrisburg the 83 kinds of breakfast foods that he recently tested for the government. "Most of them were very good," said Prof. Frear.

Now comes a distinguished law professor testifying that no book contains more or better material for the student of corporation law than the Bible. There have been finer and more comprehensive tributes to the greatest of all books than this, but it is interesting to see their number further increased.

## REPORT SEA FIGHT

MEXICO HEARS SALVADOR AND NICARAGUA ARE AT WAR.

### GUNBOATS IN A BATTLE

Diplomatic Relations Broken Off with Zelaya's Country by the United States After Recall of Envoy.

Mexico City.—Ships of Nicaragua and Salvador met in battle Tuesday and it is believed a second clash followed Thursday or Friday.

Three Nicaraguan gunboats, led by the Momotombo, attacked the Salvadoran gunboat Presidente. The latter by a lucky shot put the Momotombo out of action almost at the beginning of the engagement. The three Nicaraguans then withdrew. Later the Momotombo was repaired and went in pursuit of the Presidente.

No word having been received from the Mexican representative in Nicaragua it is thought the cable has been cut. Washington.—Owing to the continued disturbed conditions in Nicaragua and President Zelaya's failure to make serious efforts looking to the settlement of the Emery claim the state department Friday, by withdrawing Mr. Gregory, the American charge at Managua, and ordering the legation placed in the hands of the consul, who will have no diplomatic capacity, practically broke off diplomatic relations with that country.

Affairs in Central America have been closely watched by the American and Mexican governments, both of which have now come to an understanding that the time has arrived when drastic measures should be enforced to insure peace in the Central American republics.

Ambassador La Barra of Mexico spent some time at the state department in conference with Assistant Secretary Wilson, and the determination was reached that if the American warships now in Nicaraguan waters and those to be sent there are not sufficient to impress President Zelaya that the treaty of peace entered into between the Central American republics is not to be lived up to more radical steps would be taken to accomplish that result. The impression was given that if need be intervention would be resorted to.

The governments of the United States and Mexico, it was stated, are in full accord as to the policy to be pursued toward Nicaragua, and are now anticipating Zelaya's further moves.

So it is as could be ascertained no official information has been received here of a reported naval engagement between gunboats of Nicaragua and Salvador. As bearing on affairs in Nicaragua the following statement was obtained from official sources:

"Under telegraphic orders issued by the navy department an armored cruiser will remain upon the west coast of Nicaragua pending the arrival of the Yorktown, to take that stand indefinitely, and the Dubuque and Tacoma are proceeding to cruise on the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua and in the neighborhood of Honduras. The situation at Managua is becoming such that the department has now ordered Mr. Gregory, the charge d'affaires, to return home upon leave of absence, to make a report to the department upon the situation, the legation remaining in charge of the consul, who will have no diplomatic capacity."

M'KINLEY DEATH COST \$42,517.  
Government Paid Dr. Mann \$10,000 and Used \$2,033 for Telegrams.

Washington.—After carefully guarding for more than seven years the facts as to the government's expenditures incident to the last illness and burial of President McKinley, the treasury officials Wednesday made a statement covering all of the items of expenditure under the appropriation of \$65,000 for this purpose, made by congress on July 1, 1902. Some of the items follow:

Dr. M. D. Mann, \$10,000; Dr. H. Mynter, \$6,000; Dr. C. McDermey, \$5,000; Dr. Roswell Park, \$5,000; Dr. C. G. Stockton, \$1,500; Dr. E. G. Janeway, \$1,500; Dr. H. C. Matzinger, \$750; Dr. W. W. Johnston, E. W. Lee and H. R. Gaylord, \$500 each; Dr. N. W. Wilson, \$250; Dr. G. McR. Hall and Dr. E. C. Mann, \$200 each. Undertakers—Druggard & Koch, \$2,104.15, and McCrea & Arnold, \$223. Western Union Telegraph Company, \$1,593.61; Postal Telegraph Cable Company, \$440.27.

Bryan's Daughter Gets Divorce.  
Lincoln, Neb.—Ruth Bryan-Leavitt, eldest daughter of William J. Bryan, was granted a divorce Tuesday from W. H. Leavitt.

Mrs. Leavitt and her mother appeared in the court of Judge Cornish, and both alleged that Leavitt had not contributed to the support of his wife. There was no defense. Mrs. Leavitt was granted the custody of the two children.

Says Rockefeller Backs Drys.  
Providence, R. I.—That John D. Rockefeller is financing the anti-saloon movement is the declaration of William F. Maines, president of the Rhode Island Retail Liquor Dealers' association, in a circular addressed to all retail liquor dealers in New England.

Big Shipping Company Formed.  
Detroit, Mich.—A new vessel corporation which has contracted to buy 50 of the largest lumber-carrying vessels on the great lakes has been formed, according to a story in a local newspaper.



The Wife of James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, is Dead. Frank H. Hitchcock, Postmaster General, is a Bachelor.

## LABOR FAVORED BY RULING

COURT OF APPEALS MODIFIES BUCK STOVE DECISION.

No Action Taken on Contempt Charges Against Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison.

Washington.—The court of appeals of the District of Columbia yesterday modified and affirmed the opinion of Justice Gould of the supreme court of the District, enjoining the American Federation of Labor, Samuel Gompers and other defendants from publishing in the "We don't patronize" list the name of the Buck Stove and Range Company of St. Louis.

The opinion, which was handed down by Justice Robb, holds that the decree of Judge Gould should be modified to the extent that there should be eliminated from the decree the restriction of the labor organization and the other defendants from "mentioning, writing or referring" to the business of the Buck Stove and Range Company or its customers. Otherwise the decree is affirmed. The court holds that the "combination" and boycott in furtherance thereof and the publication in the "We don't patronize" list in aid of the boycott is illegal.

The court held that the defendants could not be restrained from all publications referring to the Buck Stove and Range Company, but only to such as are made in furtherance of an illegal boycott. In a partial dissenting opinion Chief Justice Shepard took a strong hand in upholding the freedom of the press. He says that even assuming that the publication of the complainants' name in the "we don't patronize" column of the Federationist "was a step in the formation of a conspiracy to coerce independent dealers into refusing to have further business relations with that company, I cannot agree that the publication can be restrained for that reason."

The chief justice held that "the only remedy for libelous or otherwise malicious, wrongful and injurious publications is by civil action for damages and criminal prosecution. There is no power to restrain the publication."

The decision does not settle the appeal in the contempt proceedings in which Messrs. Gompers, Morrison and Mitchell were given jail sentences. This case will be heard later by the appellate court.

## MILITIA TO PROTECT NEGRO.

Governor of Iowa Says Junken Must Have Proper Trial.

Des Moines, Ia.—"John Junken, murderer of Clara Rosen, must be arraigned during the daytime at Ottumwa. The law must take its course and all the militia necessary will be furnished to prevent violence," said Gov. B. F. Carroll Wednesday night. The governor so notified Sheriff Jackson over the telephone.

"I intend to protect the good name of Iowa and of the people of Ottumwa," said Gov. Carroll, "and I will not have it said that a prisoner has to be arraigned by stealth, under cover of darkness, to secure a fair trial."

"If Junken is to be hanged I want it in the legal way and not by a mob."

Joe Gans Whips Englishman.  
New York.—Joe Gans, former lightweight champion of the world, easily defeated Jabez White, the English lightweight champion, in a ten-round bout at the National Athletic club Friday night. It was a tame exhibition and the big crowd was disappointed, as the men were slow and lacked force behind many of their blows. Gans was far from being the Gans of even two years ago, as he missed several blows misjudged the distance and failed to take advantage of many opportunities that presented themselves.

## HELD FOR \$70,000 SHORTAGE.

Utah's Ex-Treasurer Admits the Theft of State Funds.

Salt Lake City.—James Christiansen, former state treasurer, who retired from office January 1, is under arrest on the charge of being a defaulter to the amount of \$70,000.

The arrest followed Christiansen's confession of his responsibility for the shortage. He is now in jail here. The money, it is acknowledged, was used in speculations in Nevada mining ventures.

Christiansen was state treasurer for the four-year term ending at the beginning of the present year. The shortage in the accounts was discovered a few days ago through the checking of the accounts by the state board of examiners. At the time Christiansen was in Nevada where he has extensive mining interests. In response to a telegram apprising him of the discovery he returned to Salt Lake City and admitted his shortage. The amount of the shortage has been deposited to the credit of the state by the bonds men and friends of the ex-official.

## HAVE NEW DEATH MYSTERY.

Dayton Police Believe Body of Woman Is Another Murder Victim.

Dayton, O.—Another baffling mystery confronts the police in the discovery of the body of an unidentified white woman in the canal below the Apple street bridge. In the opinion of the officers, it must have lain in the water about a month. They fear it is another of the baffling murder cases that have thrown the city into a panic.

The woman apparently was 30 years old and well dressed. She was at times in black. She wore Romeo slippers, but over these she had a pair of new rubber shoes. The woman's under garments were in good condition. The decomposition will, it is feared, prevent the identification of the woman.

Six girls have been found slain in Dayton recently. Four of the murders have never been solved.

## TAFT JOINS OPTIMIST CLUB.

Says His Administration Is to Be Hopeful and Cheerful.

Washington.—President Taft Thursday said his will be an optimistic administration to an optimistic country, full of hope, cheerfulness and confidence.

The president expressed this sentiment when he became a full-fledged member of the Optimist Club of America, upon the invitation of its founder, William J. Robinson of New York.

Andrew Carnegie was a caller at the White House, coming, he said, to pay his respects to President Taft. "I wish President Taft a memorable administration and I think he will have it," said Mr. Carnegie.

## Ten Years for Slayer.

Moundsville, W. Va.—Dr. Charles M. McCracken of Cameron, W. Va., recently convicted of second degree murder for having caused the death by shooting of his two-year-old child last Christmas eve, was sentenced Wednesday to ten years in the penitentiary.

## Milwaukee Gets Low Grain Rate.

Washington.—Merchants of Milwaukee are given the benefit of as favorable through rates on grain as those of Chicago in a decision of the interstate commerce commission in the case of the Milwaukee chamber of commerce against the Rock Island and others.

## Indians Wed in New York.

New York.—James H. Marsh, 23 years old, and Miss Marion H. Hetherington, 19, both of Indianapolis, Ind., were married Thursday by Mayor McClellan.

## ANGERED AT SILENCE OVER SLEUTH'S MURDER

Cables From New York Police Concerning Petrosino's Death Not Answered By the Sicilian Authorities

New York, March 15.—Though there was an air of quiet activity at police headquarters Sunday, nearly all of the chief officials having been there and in conference, no definite developments regarding the work of tracing the assassins of Lieut. Jos. Petrosino in Palermo, Sicily, were announced.

There was a feeling of chagrin and even of resentment over the fact that not one word regarding the murder of the New York detective had come from the Italian police, despite the fact that a cable had been sent them asking certain information.

Inspector McCafferty, head of the detective service here, made some caustic remarks over the neglect of the Italian police. Said he:

"If an Italian detective sent here on a mission by that government, and working in behalf of the Italian police had been murdered in New York we would have notified the slain man's home department at once. So far as the police of Italy are concerned we have not heard a word of Petrosino's death. I cabled Saturday for information, but have received no answer from Palermo."

The inspector said he was particular to know whether Petrosino had been robbed after being shot. He intimated that Petrosino had some papers valuable to the police here in running down Black Hand and other Italian offenders. The neglect of the Palermo police makes it impossible for the police here to know whether Petrosino had these papers in his pocket when slain, and whether the assassins secured them. The inspector said that Petrosino had letters of instruction from the department here which, if stolen by the murderers, would reveal to the Italian criminals just what plans the police of New York have on foot.

To the question whether he thought Italian criminals here had requested confederates in Italy to kill Petrosino in that country, Inspector McCafferty replied that he doubted that theory. Petrosino was constantly in perilous positions in New York, the inspector said, and if the criminals of this country had dared kill him at all they would have done it in this city.

Mrs. Petrosino, the young wife of the murdered detective, is still prostrated at her home here as the result of the tragic death of her husband. For a time, her relatives say, she refused to accept as true the news of Petrosino's death and clung to the hope that it was all a hideous mistake. This hope, it is stated now, has left her.

## REJECTION OF MINERS' DEMANDS

Surely Will Be Followed By a Strike, Says Leader.

Philadelphia, March 15.—Secretary Harthin, of District No. 5, United Mine Workers, declared Sunday night that he believed there would be a strike of the anthracite miners. He said:

"In my opinion a strike is sure to come. At the conference between the representatives of the operators and the miners the former maintained an attitude which, in my opinion, will cause a strike to be called."

"Every issue which was presented was rejected by the operators. These issues have long been considered by the miners, and they say now that their demands are not unreasonable."

"The rejections of the demands will anger the miners of the union, and I am of the opinion that the result of the convention to be held in Scranton on March 23 will be that the committee will be instructed to again confer with the mine operators and to again present to them the very same demands which they have just rejected. Then unless the demands are granted, which I do not think possible in view of the present attitude of the operators, I am confident a strike will be called."

## Says Father Was Hanged By Mob.

Dallas, Tex., March 15.—Fannie Ramsey, negro, aged 23, has told a story here that her father, William Ramsey, a minister, was lynched at Roseland, Mo., on the night of March 8. She claims he visited that place to preach at the invitation of several negroes, and that immediately following the sermon he was taken by a mob of white men and hanged. The next morning a mob burned his body before her eyes. The dead minister and daughter resided in Beaumont, Tex.

## Murder of Artist May Be Cleared.

Washington, March 15.—The mystery surrounding the murder of Walter F. Schultz, the Chicago artist, whose body with throat cut was found in a field near Alexandria, Va., on March 7 may be cleared up in the arrest Sunday of three negroes charged with the murder. A pawn ticket for a gold watch belonging to Schultz was the clew which led to the arrest.

## Mine Owner Robbed.

Saltbury, N. C., March 15.—Walter G. Newman, a wealthy mine owner of New York, who came to North Carolina Saturday for the purpose of paying off the employees of his two gold mines at Old Hill, was robbed of \$6,000 and a lot of valuable jewelry.

## Took Poison After Killing Wife.

Knobel, Ark., March 15.—After shooting and killing his wife, when she reached the depot here en route to Pickett to enter suit for divorce, E. M. Lake, a farmer, swallowed poison. His body was found near the depot.



## TOM'S TEMPERANCE LECTURE.

It Turned His Companions from Their Beer to Temperance.

It was a bright autumn morning. The fall term of St. Radolph's school had begun on Wednesday; now it was Saturday, and the boys had a long holiday before them. Out on the playground Tom Haddon—a new boy who had only arrived the night before—was standing by himself.

"Hello, Tom Haddon; is that you?" some one called suddenly.

Tom's gloomy face brightened, and he turned eagerly toward a group of boys near him, who were talking and laughing in a manner so expressive at once of good comradeship.

"Now for Cruger's," shouted several of the boys, and they led the way to a saloon and boisterously pushed open the door.

Tom held back. He did not like the appearance of the place.

"What are you going in here for?" he asked.

"For a spread, of course," one of the boys explained. "They cook great dinners here; come on."

Tom was quite ready for a "spread," and willingly followed the boys into a little back room where the saloon proprietor assured them they would be undisturbed. Dinner over, Frank Jones, their acknowledged leader, said gaily: "Now, fellows, before we go, we'll have a loving cup."

"A loving cup; what's that?" Tom asked the boy nearest him.

"You needn't be afraid of it, it won't hurt you; it's only beer," the boy answered.

"Beer? I don't want any," said Tom, pushed back his chair.

"You are a fool, Tom," one of them said. "What harm can a glass of beer do you?"

"Come, Tom," coaxed another, "don't make a row about nothing, be a man and drink your beer."

"I won't," Tom said, sharply. "Let me go."

"We aren't quite ready to let you go yet," Frank Jones said, angrily. "You are a pretty fellow to kill sport in this way; and now if you won't drink you shall give us a temperance lecture. If it is wrong to drink beer, you shall tell us why. Come, boys, pay attention. You will now listen to an address on temperance from the eloquent orator, Thomas Haddon."

Tom Haddon waited a moment. Once or twice he swallowed hard, and he breathed fast. Suddenly he threw back his head and straightened himself.

"Boys," he said, in a clear voice, "I will tell you a story—a true story—a story that belongs to my own life. I knew a little boy once who had a beautiful home. He had a kind father and mother, and he loved them both so much that he could never tell which he loved best. Boys, that little boy's father had always been a good man; but once, when he wasn't well, the doctor ordered him to drink beer, and he began to drink it, and—"

Tom's voice was thrilling in its emphasis now—"he soon began to drink stronger things; and there came a time when that little boy's home was so changed from the lovely place it once was that it seemed as if a fiend must live there. That little boy heard his father rave and curse like a madman—and he was mad, for rum made him so—and he saw—oh, boys, to his dying hour he will remember it—he saw his mother struck down by his drunken father's hand."

"Do you wonder?"—and no boy who heard it ever forgot the pathos of Tom's tone—"do you wonder, boys, that standing by his mother's grave that boy looked up to heaven, and solemnly vowed never while he lived to touch or taste the drink that had made a madman of his father, ruined his home, and broken his mother's heart?"

Tom ceased, and for a moment not a boy stirred.

"Tom," Frank Jones said, "you are a hero. Why, I think you are braver than a soldier. I am proud of you, and I would do just like you if I were in your place." The boy stopped; a new thought had come to him. He looked around on his companions.

"Boys," he said, earnestly, "it seems to me that what I would do if I were in Tom's place, I had better do now in my own place." And the other boys all agreed.—Mary Hubbard Howell, in Christian Work.

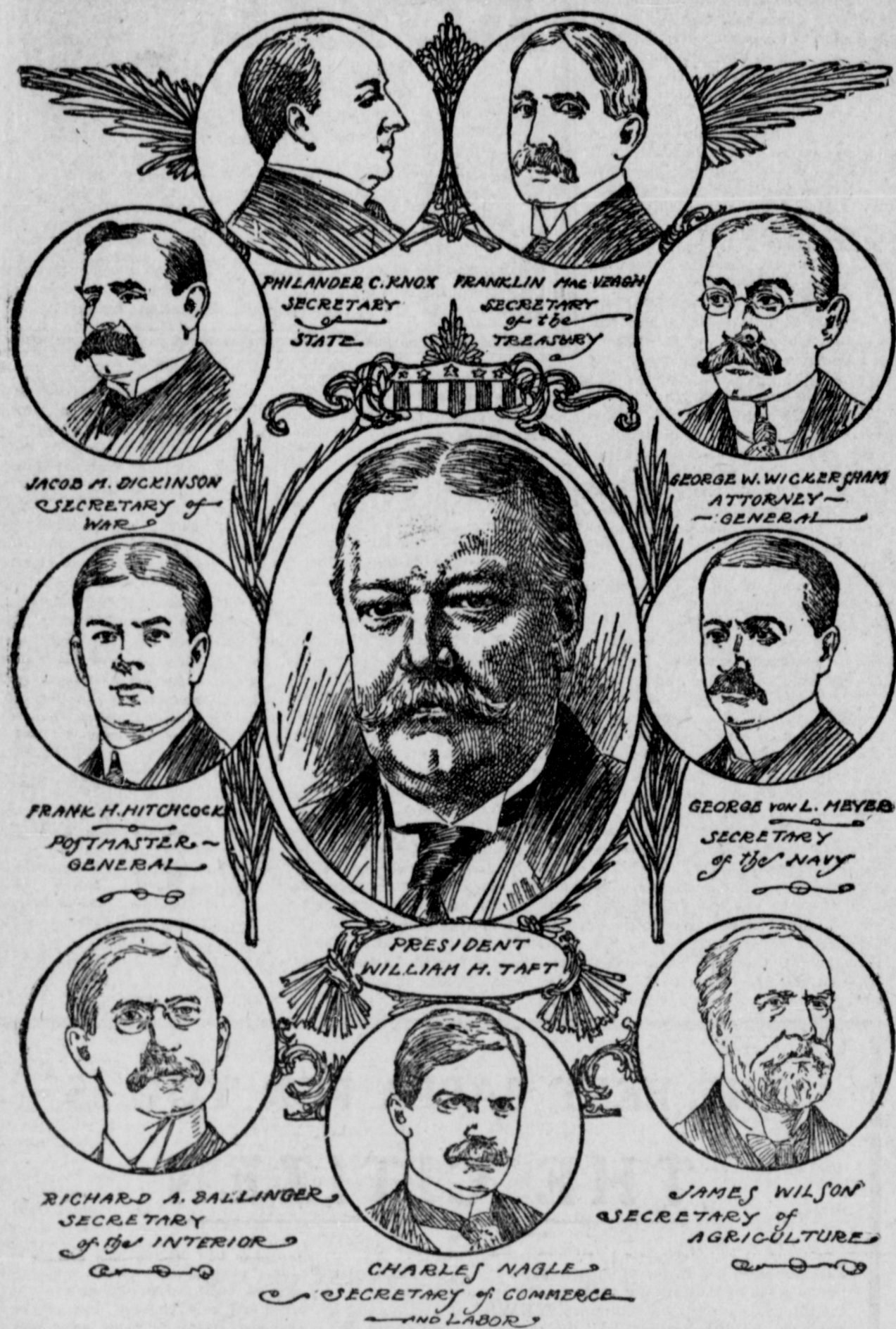
## Promoting Temperance Meetings.

The Presbyterian general assembly's permanent committee on temperance has already held nearly 1,000 meetings through its representatives; besides assisting in many no-license campaigns, its representatives have delivered addresses before synods, presbyteries, ministerial associations, colleges, Sunday school conventions, etc. The committee has distributed more than 16,000,000 pages of literature in six languages; it supplies a column each week in several Presbyterian papers and also a supplemental lesson for the Sunday school periodicals. Three associate secretaries and one lecturer on scientific temperance are employed. Nearly \$20,000 was contributed by the churches, so that the committee closed its year without debt.

Let a man overcome anger by love; let him overcome evil by good, the greedy by liberality, the liar by truth.—Buddha.



# MEN WHO FORM PRESIDENT TAFT'S CABINET



President Taft's cabinet of nine men is headed by Philander Chase Knox, secretary of state, who was born in 1853 at Brownville, Pa. He graduated from Mount Union college, Ohio, in 1872, and three years later was admitted to the bar. During the years 1876 and 1877 he served as assistant United States district attorney for the western district of Pennsylvania. In the latter year he formed a law partnership with James H. Reed which still exists and which has represented many large corporations, including the Carnegie Company. Mr. Knox entered President McKinley's cabinet as attorney general in April, 1901, serving until 1904, when he was elected United States senator from Pennsylvania. The latter position he retained to become the head of President Taft's cabinet. He was a candidate for the presidential nomination in the Republican national convention of 1908. Mr. Knox is recognized as one of the foremost constitutional lawyers in the country.

MacVeagh for the Treasury. Franklin MacVeagh, secretary of the treasury, was born on a farm in Chester county, Pennsylvania, graduated from Yale in 1882 and from Columbia law school in 1884. He began the practice of law in New York city but ill-health forced him to abandon it and in 1895 he went to Chicago and engaged in the wholesale grocery business. In this and other commercial pursuits he has amassed a large fortune. Before entering the cabinet he disposed of his holdings in the big grocery firm and resigned as director of the Commercial National bank of Chicago. Mr. MacVeagh has always been interested in movements for the public welfare, locally and nationally. He has been president of the Chicago Citizens' association, the Chicago Bureau of Charities and the Municipal Art League, vice-president of the American Civic association, and chairman of the immigration department of the National Civic Federation. Mr. MacVeagh formerly was a Democrat and in 1894 he was nominated for United States senator by the Democrats of Illinois, but was defeated in the legislature. He supported Grover Cleveland, but afterward changed his party allegiance because of the attitude of the Democratic party on the money question.

Dickinson is War Secretary. Jacob M. Dickinson of Tennessee and Chicago, the new secretary of war, was born in 1851 at Columbus, Miss. He graduated from the University of Nashville in 1872 and afterward studied law at Columbia college, at the University of Leipzig and in Paris. He served several times by special commission on the supreme bench of Tennessee and was assistant attorney general of the United States in 1895-97. For ten years pre-

vious to accepting the place in Mr. Taft's cabinet he was general counsel for the Illinois Central Railroad Company. When not living in Chicago, Mr. Dickinson makes his home at the Hermitage, the estate upon the outskirts of Nashville, Tenn., once the property of Andrew Jackson. Like Mr. Roosevelt, he is very fond of hunting and fishing. Though a Democrat, Mr. Dickinson has always been an opponent of Bryan.

Wilson Retains His Place. Only one member of the Roosevelt cabinet retains his portfolio under Mr. Taft. That is James Wilson of Iowa, secretary of agriculture. So excellent had been his work in that position that there was no serious talk of making a change. Born in Scotland in 1835, Mr. Wilson came to the United States in 1852 and three years later settled in Iowa. In 1861 he engaged in farming in Tama county. He was a member of the Iowa assembly for three sessions and speaker of the house for one session, and also was a member of the Iowa state railway commission. In 1873 he was elected to congress, serving two terms, and was sent to the national legislature again for one term in 1883. He was regent of the State university of Iowa in 1870-74, and in 1890 was made director of the agricultural experiment station and professor of agriculture at the Iowa Agricultural college, Ames, Ia. In 1897 he became secretary of agriculture.

Postmaster General Hitchcock. The first cabinet officer selected by Mr. Taft after his election was Frank H. Hitchcock of Massachusetts, who gave up his place as first assistant postmaster general to manage successfully the Taft presidential campaign. He has been given the office of postmaster general in the new cabinet. Mr. Hitchcock was born at Amherst, O., in 1867, and graduated from Harvard in 1891 and from Columbia law school in 1894. Since 1891 he has been a government official, having served at different times as chief of the division of foreign markets of the department of agriculture; chief clerk of the department of commerce and labor, member of the government exposition board and first assistant postmaster general. He is a member of many scientific and social organizations and is the author of numerous bulletins, reports and circulars on foreign trade and customs tariffs. His work in the post-office department under President Roosevelt was especially noteworthy.

Nagle Has Commerce Portfolio. Missouri has been rewarded for its switch to the Republican column by the appointment of Charles Nagle as secretary of commerce and labor. Mr. Nagle is a leading lawyer of St. Louis and the west. He was born in Texas in 1849, moved to St. Louis

when a child and graduated from the St. Louis law school in 1873. He has been senior member of the law firm of Nagle & Kirby, professor in the St. Louis law school and a trustee of Washington university. In 1881-82 he was a member of the Missouri house of representatives, and in 1893-97 was president of the St. Louis city council. He is a member of the Republican national committee and for years has been an intimate friend of Mr. Taft. He was one of Mr. Roosevelt's most enthusiastic supporters. As an attorney Mr. Nagle was identified with several important cases dealing with the numerous complications in the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes in the then Indian territory.

Navy Under Meyer's Charge. President Taft's secretary of the navy, George von L. Meyer of Massachusetts, has had wide experience as a business man, legislator, diplomat and cabinet officer. He was born in Boston in 1858 and graduated from Harvard in 1879. He then entered business and has been prominently connected with a number of financial and mercantile concerns. His career as a public official began in 1889, when he was elected to the Boston common council. He then served on the board of aldermen, and in 1892-96 he was a member of the Massachusetts legislature, the last two years being speaker of the house. In 1900 Mr. Meyer was sent to Italy as American ambassador, and in 1905 was transferred to Russia. In January, 1907, President Roosevelt called him home to enter his cabinet as postmaster general.

Ballinger Secretary of Interior. After about one year's service as commissioner of the general land office, Richard A. Ballinger of Seattle, Wash., has entered the cabinet as secretary of the interior. He is a native of Iowa, having been born in Booneville in 1858. After attending the University of Kansas and Washington college at Topeka, he went to Williams college, graduating in 1884 and afterward studying law and removing to Washington. He was United States court commissioner in 1890-92 and later was judge of the supreme court in Jefferson county, Wash.

Attorney General Wickersham. George W. Wickersham, who becomes President Taft's attorney general, has had the reputation of being one of the ablest lawyers in New York city. Born in Pittsburgh in 1858, he studied civil engineering in Lehigh university and in 1880 graduated from the law school of the University of Pennsylvania. For two years he practiced law in Philadelphia. In 1884 he became associated with the law firm of Strong & Cadwallader, to which Henry W. Taft, brother of the president, belongs.

## STANDARD OIL IS VICTOR

WINS FAMOUS \$29,240,000 CASE IN FEDERAL COURT.

Judge Anderson Decides Government Has Not Proved Charges and Throws Suit Out of Court.

Chicago.—As forecasted Tuesday, the famous Standard Oil rebating cases in which Judge Landis imposed a fine of \$29,240,000 have been thrown out of court.

Judge A. B. Anderson, before whom they came for retrial, after the United States court of appeals had reversed the Landis fine, Wednesday afternoon held that the government had not proved the charges made in the indictment and, following a long argument by District Attorney Sims, ordered the jury to return a verdict of not guilty.

From Washington comes the report that an appeal to the United States circuit court of appeals will be taken from Judge Anderson's decision. This would take the case back to the same court that reversed the Landis decision in an opinion administering a scathing rebuke to the judge.

That Attorney General Wickersham will make every effort to get the case before the United States supreme court for final decision is believed in the capital. District Attorney Sims has not announced what action he will take. He is waiting on instructions from Washington.

The decision rendered by Judge Anderson means that all but two of the pending indictments against the Standard Company are void, and will be abandoned by the government.

The six cases that are affected involve the indictments for shipments over the Chicago & Alton railroad and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railway, and the indictments, too, that have to do with the storage charges alleged to have been allowed illegally to the Standard Oil Company by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad.

It was Judge Landis who directed the case to be taken before Judge Anderson when Judge Bethes declined to hear it after the supreme court of the United States decided to allow the reversal of Judge Landis' decision by the United States circuit court of appeals to stand undisturbed.

The big Standard Oil prosecution had its beginning August 27, 1908. On that date ten indictments were returned by a federal grand jury, charging the Standard Oil Company of Indiana with accepting concessions from railroads in shipments of oil from Whiting, Ind. Demurrers to two of these, involving shipments over the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroad and connecting roads to Grand Junction, Tenn., were quashed shortly after they had been returned. The eight remaining bills were demurred to, but the demurrers were overruled.

## CATHOLIC PRIEST IS SLAIN.

Father Anson of Newark, N. J., Victim of Mysterious Murder.

Newark, N. J.—Three men whose features were concealed by their heavy overcoats and slouch hats walked into the study of Rev. Erasmus Anson, pastor of the Polish church of St. Stanislaus Wednesday morning and opened fire upon him. Three bullets from their three revolvers hit the priest, killing him instantly.

The trio turned to escape and found their way blocked by Mrs. Antonia Sewrytska, the housekeeper. Without an instant's hesitation one of the visitors turned his revolver upon her, inflicting a wound which is likely to prove fatal. Then all three rushed out into the street and escaped.

The police rounded up four suspects, and arrested all the former trustees whom the dead priest ousted when he took charge of the parish.

## WAGE DEADLOCK IS ON.

Miners and Operators Fail to Reach an Agreement.

Philadelphia.—The conference between the sub-committees of the anthracite mine workers and operators to arrange a new agreement to go into effect at the expiration of the present working arrangement came to an end late Friday afternoon without result.

While the prospects are not as bright as they were for a peaceful settlement, there is still hope that radical action by either side will be avoided. The executive boards Saturday issued a call for a convention of the miners of the three anthracite districts to be held in one of the mining towns to consider plans for further action and then will follow another conference with the operators before March 31.

## Over 30 Die in Tornado.

Brinkley, Ark.—Thirty or more lives were snuffed out, 60 people were injured, and property estimated to be worth \$1,000,000 was destroyed by the tornado which wrecked this little city Monday night. Of the known dead, 14 are white.

The remainder of the dead and seriously injured are negroes.

## Children Burn to Death.

Parkersburg, W. Va.—While the parents were away from home Friday, two children of Granville Miller, aged two years and one month respectively, were burned to death at Normantown, Gilmore county.

## Will Fight Duty on Coffee.

Washington.—The Democrats in the house will oppose the establishment of a duty on coffee and the provision of the new tariff bill for the re-establishment of the stamp tax on checks, bonds and stocks.

## Childish Styles



Three Dresses and a Coat for Girls.

THE costume on the left is a useful dress for girl from 10 to 12 years. It is made up in navy blue serge, and has a yoke and plastron cut in one, and taken to the end of skirt, and edged with a silk strap; silk-covered buttons are taken down the center of yoke and plastron, as far as the waist; six small tucks are made where the material joins the yoke. The sleeve is a plain bishop set to a cuff, which is trimmed with a silk strap. A leather waistband draws the dress in at the waist. Materials required: 6 yards serge 46 inches wide, 9 buttons, 1 1/2 yard silk.

The coat is suitable for a girl from 10 to 12 years. Dark red coating is used; it fastens down the front under a wide box-plait which is trimmed with black cord and buttons; the collar and cuffs are trimmed in the same way. Hat of red felt, trimmed with plaid silk ribbon. Materials required: 4 yards coating 48 inches wide, 1 dozen yards braid, 1 dozen buttons, 6 yards lining.

At the bottom is shown a smart dress for girl from 10 to 12 years. Saxe-blue cashmere is chosen, piece lace is used for the yoke and collar; the bodice fastens at the left side of front, a strap of velvet edges the yoke, also down the fastening; two tucks are made on each shoulder. The sleeve is a plain leg of mutton, trimmed at the wrist by a strap of velvet and some buttons. The skirt has a box-plait each side of front, with smaller plaits turning from it; a tuck is made at the foot all the way round, with the exception of the center front. Materials required: 7 yards cashmere 46 inches wide, 14 buttons, 1/2 yard velvet.

Striped tweed is the material chosen for the costume on the right. The skirt is trimmed up the center of front and round the foot by braid, also braid-covered buttons; the bodice is also trimmed with braid and buttons; piece lace is used for the little yoke, and one tuck is made on each side of back and front. Materials required: 6 yards tweed 46 inches wide, 14 buttons, 8 yards braid 1/2 yard lace.

## WALKING COSTUME



Cedar-green Venetian cloth would look well in this style. The high-waisted skirt is plaited all the way round, the plaits turning towards the front; in the center of back the plaits are much closer. The smartly-cut coat is of tight-fitting and has a little waistcoat of Chene silk fastening over to one side in a point. The fronts are slightly cut away and are trimmed with buttons and cords.

Hat of cedar-green stretched silk trimmed with brown silk and quills. Materials required: 8 yards 48 inches wide, 1/2 yard Chene silk, 1 dozen buttons, 1 1/2 yard cord, 4 yards coat lining.

## Shirred Hats.

Reboux is showing shirred hats of black velvet, medium-sized and worn well down over the head, trimmed with two long plumes. The turbans now are tiny and trimmed with one gold or silver ornament. At this famous shop is also a blue beaver with one small bluebird on the side. At Suzanne Talbot's the same shirred hats are shown, and French hair (which most likely is identical with the American article) is arranged to harmonize with the shape of every hat. For the turbans worn actually over the eyes, the hair is parted in the middle and arranged low at the back.

## ORNAMENTS FOR GRAY HAIR.

Black and White Are Two Colors That Should Be Avoided.

The silver-haired woman makes a mistake in wearing black in her hair under the impression that it will bring out the color. The contrast is too startling, and black deadens the luster. White darkens the silver tones and is apt to give the hair a greenish hue.

The most becoming tone that can be used is silver, though there are certain shades of turquoise blue that are lovely with it.

For daytime or informal wear bows or fillets of silver gauze are charming, while for evening a big silver flower or wreaths and garlands in silver oak leaves, or narrow silver bands will give the silver-haired woman a touch of distinction that no other coloring can.

Side combs for gray hair are most effective with silver tops. Gold combs rarely look well, though occasionally those studded with turquoise are becoming. Rhinestones or diamonds go particularly well with silver hair but are more becoming when set in silver or platinum than in gold.

## Pads for Dining Table.

After all, there is really no better protection to a dining table than the asbestos pads. They come in all sizes, and once bought do not need renewing. Round or square shape, measuring 48 to 54 inches, a pad will cost \$5; 55 to 60 inches, \$5.50, and 61 to 66 inches, \$6. Leaves 12 inches wide or less can be had for \$1, and leaves over this number of inches will cost \$1.25. A table so covered will be prepared to receive hot dishes upon any spot over its entire surface.

## Evening Footwear.

The latest fad for evening footwear is slippers of gold or silver with flesh colored silk stockings. Slippers to match the color of the gowns are still much worn with self-tone silk stockings elaborately embroidered, some being even studded with tiny pearls or jet beads.

## Chiffon Is Deceptive

There is probably no more effective agent for producing the effect of a soft, clear skin than a sheer white chiffon (or mulline) veil worn beneath the usual face veil; women who are conscious of a few wrinkles are taking note of this fact.



## A Little Fertilizer Talk to Farmers.

WHEN you buy fertilizer buy the **GLOBE** and **READ FERTILIZERS** for they have been used in this neighborhood for several years and they never fail when we have a season favorable. The mixture suits this soil. Some dealers will tell you they have a fertilizer just as good. He may have but you don't want to run the risk of having a bad crop to find out how good his fertilizer is. When you get the **GLOBE** or **READ FERTILIZER** you are getting what you know is good.

Sold by **C. C. RHODUS** Berea, Ky.

## East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

### JACKSON COUNTY.

**McKEE.** March 15.—There was a large crowd in town today. In fact the candidates and their friends, some of them began arriving yesterday evening and by six o'clock the Amxy Hotel was literally running over. L. C. Little, J. W. Mullins, P. Isaacs, C. P. Moore, S. S. Wolfe, Wm. Creech, Dr. Morris, were among the number at the hotel, while a number of other candidates were stopping at the various boarding houses. The Farmer house was also taxed to its utmost capacity to accommodate the large number that sought lodging there. Election booze was very much in evidence. In fact there were more drunk men in town than common. Some four or five were arrested for disorderly conduct. It was reported that Dan Cunnagin of Parrot was disturbing the teachers and students of the McKee Academy and Sterling Collins deputy sheriff went to arrest him. Cunnagin resisted arrest, so Mr. Collins said, and Collins gave him a smart rap just over the left eye with a pistol. Then Cunnagin surrendered himself and was taken before Judge Engle who required him to fill bond for his appearance to answer the charge. So tomorrow promises to be a busy day in quarterly court here. Strange isn't it—that men like to be thought sensible and smart and yet many of them drink stuff that runs them perfectly crazy.

### GREENHALL.

Green Hall, March 15.—What has become of the candidates they are not with us now so much.—Zach Wicker is in poor health.—Syrilda Pierson has been sick for several days.—There was a good tide in the creek and river last week.—J. E. Holcomb, Elias Flay, Robert, Jim and Whick have gone down the river on a fleet of timber.—Reuben Hughes is out in the interest of Luther Little putting up posters. Mr. Little will speak at W. N. Hughes, March 20.—In this part of the county the sheriff race seems to be between L. C. Little and John Farmer. The judges race between Pleas Isaacs and Bisch Mullins. The county attorney's race between C. P. Moore and G. J. Rader. The assessors race between John Miller and Fields. John Davis is far in the lead for County Superintendent and Lewis Vincent Morris for jailor. Hany Gibso is off the constables race.—Yesterday was the regular meeting time at Rock Springs.—J. D. Pierson and W. Hughes made a business trip to McKee today.—We learn that John Spence killed his good dog and mortally wounded a hog.—All the fuss at Rock Springs Sunday was the work of our whiskey dealer, who is now gone.

### PARROT.

Parrot, March 15.—The heavy rains are bad for the farmers.—Corn is selling at \$1 per bushel. It is expected to advance.—Several from here attended County court at McKee today.—Mr. Mart Combs of near Moores Creek has moved to his new home recently vacated by Mr. Wiley Baker.—Mr. Wiley Baker and family, his daughters and their families, left Fri-

day for Oklahoma to make their home.—Mr. Luther Gabbard who has been attending school at Berea returned home Thursday.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dyche of London have been visiting the latter's brother and sister at this place for a few days.—Mr. R. O. Cornelius who is teaching school in Georgia is expected home soon.

### ISAACS.

Isaacs, March 13.—Mr. John Baldwin of Moores Creek was buried yesterday.—C. P. Moore candidate for County attorney, was thru here this week.—Mr. Lewis Lakes of Loam was the guest of Jerry York Saturday night.—Mr. Luther Little, candidate for sheriff spoke at Annville today.—Mrs. Lucy Hurley was quietly married to Mr. Milton Johnson today.—Mrs. Mary Moore has a fine baby.—Isaacs postoffice has been removed to J. L. Isaac's store.—Misses Georgie and Pearl Akemon were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Davis Thursday evening.—The school at Annville closed yesterday.—Mr. Fred Cornelius' school will close next Friday. He will have an entertainment.—Mr. John Carter of Berea was the guest of Mr. Dan Allen this week.

### LYNCH.

Lynch, March 3.—We are having pleasant weather here now.—Whooping cough and pneumonia are raging in our vicinity.—Miss Callie Lynch who has been dangerously ill with whooping cough is better.—There has been a large tide in Big Sturgeon. The logging men did not have much luck with their timber.—Mr. Lucian Scott who joined the U. S. army the 24th of November and is now at Ft. Warden, Washington, writes home that he is doing well.—Prayer meeting is progressing nicely at Big Springs.—Rev. Harvey Johnson will fill his regular appointment there Sunday evening at two o'clock.—Charlie Scott and the Childs brothers have been rafting for the past few days.—Finley, the little son of Charley Scott has been visiting his grandma this week.—Mattie, Allie and Nettie Scott were honored by a visit of some relatives and friends Saturday night and Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. B. Marcum are visiting their daughter, Mrs. Chas. Scott.—Robert Wilson and Harvey Lucas are working in the timber business.—Leonard Burch and Bill Hartstock and families are going to Kellyville Okla. to make their home.

### CLAY COUNTY.

#### SEXTONS CREEK.

Sextons Creek, March 8.—Wet weather still continues.—The Rev. Messrs. Murray and J. P. Metcalf began a protracted meeting at the Clark school house last night. Mr. Murray preached the opening sermon on "How shall we escape, if we neglect so great salvation?"—Lou, Maggie, Emma, and Mrs. Fannie Rowlett paid Mrs. Morgan a visit yesterday accompanied by Adeline Burch.—Little Dee Peters fell from a colt yesterday and was very badly hurt.—J. H. Edwards and family of Gray Hawk visited their parents and other relatives here last week.—Hugh Edwards and wife of Taft, visited Eli Singleton Saturday and Sunday.—Geo. W. Hunter is thru

hauling logs and has them rafted ready for running.—The Odd Fellows Order of this place is planning to erect them a new building soon.

### VINE.

Vine, March 9.—Died at her home Jan. 28th, Miss Betsy Combs. She leaves a father, mother, two sisters and one brother and many friends to mourn her loss. She was sick several weeks and during her confinement bore her suffering without a murmur. Her loss is great in our neighborhood.—Died at her home Mar. 5, Mrs. Martha A. Shell. She leaves a husband and eight children to mourn her loss. She was a good mother, a faithful Christian and a member of the church. Her loss will be greatly felt in the neighborhood as she was kind and loved by all.

### LAUREL COUNTY.

#### BONHAM.

Bonham, March 8.—There will be prayer meeting every Tuesday and Sunday night at Piney Grove church, conducted by the Rev. Tom Reems, all invited to come.—Mr. E. Denham has been very poorly with rheumatism for the past two months and does not seem to get much better.—Mr. Dan Reed and wife were the guests of E. Denham Sunday.—Miss Pearl Reed and Miss Lilla Denham were the guests of Mr. Jackson Reeds.—Squire Billy Johnston is still sick.

#### TEMPLAR.

Templar, March 9.—There is so much rain that the farmers can't sow oats.—Streams are higher than in many years.—Mrs. Sarah Moore is very ill.—Mr. Eli Inman is very poorly with the fever.—Mr. John Clouse is improving slowly.—Mr. Geo. Holt's child is very poorly.—Mr. Jesse McCowan visited home folks Saturday and Sunday and returned to his school at London Monday.—The third Saturday and Sunday will be church at Fairview.—Miss Rosa B. Lucas visited at London last week.—Mr. Albert Chandler started west last Friday.

### OWSLEY COUNTY.

#### VINCENT.

Vincent, March 15.—T. B. Venable has just returned from Ross Creek where he has been on business.—The recent rains have swollen the streams to an unusual height.—W. H. Venable was at Idamay Thursday on business.—Nine candidates passed thru Vincent Thursday.—Born to the wife of W. H. Venable a fine boy, Monday March 8th.—James Hamilton of this place is now on the road for the Freeman Portrait Co.—Uncle Isaac Botner of Travelers Rest was over at Vincent Wednesday.—Patrick Mayse of Vincent is away with a fine bunch of timber which he run out of Sturgeon Creek.—Grant Newman and wife were the guests of W. H. Venable Sunday.—Walter Bryant and Isaac Carmack of Blake were at Vincent Tuesday on business.—James Isaacs the wool man was the guest of Rolo Venable last Sunday.—Everett Ross of Levi was the guest of W. H. Venable Friday.—Oat sowing has begun and farmers are preparing for crops as fast as the weather will permit.—Cy Mitchell a traveling salesman was at Vincent Friday calling on our merchants.—Ed Hurst of Vincent was on Buck Creek Sunday on business.

#### GABBARD.

Gabbard, March 10.—Another big tide this week. There have been four within the last three weeks.—Elmer Gabbard paid home folks a visit Saturday and Sunday.—Ballard Huff came home last week from Leslie Co., but returned Sunday.—Price Moore and wife visited relatives on Wolf Creek last Sunday.—Tise Hornsby has sold his saw and grist mill to Hicks brothers.—Mr. and Mrs. John Combs of Cow Creek visited John's parents at this place Saturday and Sunday.—Logan Huff is preparing to move to Buckhorn.—Henry Barrett of Fish Trap visited Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Gabbard Saturday and Sunday.—Pearl and Lucy Gabbard spent Saturday and Sunday with relatives on Cow Creek.—Misses Stella and Belle Gabbard and Lucy Wilson, of Cow Creek visited at J. L. Gabbard's last Saturday.—James R. Gabbard and Wm. Huff visited relatives in Leslie Co., recently.—Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Robinson are the happy parents of a boy.—Mrs. Mary Coyle, wife of Samuel Coyle died last Sunday morning of consumption. She leaves a husband and two small children.—Some of the citizens of this place have gone down the river on timber. Those who went on the recent tide report timber dull.—Daniel Huff and Miss Julia Reynolds both of Ricetown were married last week.—Wm. Huff was at Buckhorn one day last week on business.—Owsley County has quite a crop of candidates seeking the nomination for the various offices. Primary election April 10.—Wm. Huff and Lewis Moore are out on an electioneering tour this week. Huff is candidate for Circuit clerk; Moore for Assessor.—C. B. Gabbard, had a barn raising recently.—The school at Cow Creek under the supervision of Misses Brownlee and McGaffick, will close April 9th. There has been a good attendance.

### TRAVELLERS REST.

Travelers Rest, March 13.—Mrs. Allie B. Botner, wife of Robert Botner, who has been sick with consumption for more than a year died March 8th. Her funeral was preached at the Presbyterian church by the Rev. Mr. Selhbrede of Booneville.—The Rebekah Lodge officiated at the burial in the Travelers Rest cemetery.—Elder J. B. Rowlett who has been sick is no better this week.—Drs. Mahaffey and Glass performed a surgical operation on Mr. E. S. Minter of this place Wednesday. Mr. Minter has been sick for more than a year.—Mr. W. H. Venable of Vincent has a position with the Big Deal Soap manufacturing Co., as salesman.—Uncle Cap Wilson was the guest of Mrs. Matilda Scott Thursday, March 11.—Mr. S. M. Cecil who has been sick with stomach trouble for so long is no better this week.

### STURGEON.

Sturgeon, March 15.—Owing to the wet weather farmers are getting behind with their work.—Mrs. Howell Brewer, who has been sick for two weeks is slowly improving.—Mrs. Mary Brewer and her two girls are back at home from Manchester where the latter have been in school.—Mr. John Mahaffey from Tennessee is visiting his nephew Dr. J. A. Mahaffey here.—Quite a number of the people in and around Sturgeon will leave for Oklahoma today. Among these are W. M. Brewer, Leonard Burch and family, Jeff Conrad and family, and Wm. Harstock's family.—R. S. Wilson has just returned from Berea where he has been visiting his wife and daughters.—J. F. Smith bought a fine saddle mare from Bent Pierson for \$120.—Blaine Wilson has just completed his yard fence and is now fencing his garden.—James Welch, candidate for jailor of Owsley Co., seems to be in the lead.—Emery Peters passed thru Sturgeon enroute for Idamay where he will leave for Illinois.—L. B. Brewer is selling tombstones, monuments and iron fencing for the Roanoke Marble Works at Roanoke, Va.—Mrs. Maggie Clantz a few days

past received a pension of \$12.00 per month and also a new daughter-in-law the same day.

### ESTILL COUNTY.

#### STATION CAMP.

Station Camp, March 8.—Billy and John Marcum were the guests of Lewis Marcum and family Sunday night on their way to Irvine.—James Lakes returned from Jackson County with a small bunch of hogs. He says they are getting scarce in Jackson.—Horace Kidwell bought a large number of hogs thru this part of the Co. last week.—Charles Hisle of Waco, and Wm. Isaacs of Station Camp are still buying cattle and sheep where they can find them for sale.—A number of people from Station Camp will attend court at Irvine today.—Andy Isaacs moved from Wm. Isaacs' property to Shelby Peter's property near Witt, and Joe Clark moved from A. Peter's property to the property vacated by Andy Isaacs.—Geo. Lamb moved from Jesse McGeorge's property on Crooked Creek to James Spark's property of Station Camp.—Mr. McGee moved from Red Lick to Ray Arvine's place on Crooked Creek. Va.—Dr. Scott's health does not seem

to improve fast.—Mrs. Lewis Lakes is improving rapidly.—Miss Georgie Rice who had a stroke of paralysis several years ago is in poor health now.—A number of the boys who went from this County to Illinois write that they have good jobs.—C. H. Click made a business trip to Wind Cave, Jackson Co., last Monday.—Mrs. Clara Reeves gave a carpet rag tacking last Tuesday and got good work done.—The young folks enjoyed a quiet party at Mr. Ebb Reeves' Tuesday night.—Ebb Reeves has been working on the river the past week.—L. Marcum and son Tommy have recently erected a barn. They talk of opening up a livery stable.—A great many people of this section are going to raise tobacco crops this year.—H. Gould, of Wagersville is having a lot of repairing done on his mill.—Cash Powell of Berea was on our creek last week with a huckster wagon.—A Mr. Durbin, of Rice Station was on Station Camp and Red Lick creeks last week prospecting for a load of produce.—Miss Lena Edwards and Dr. Edwards of Wagersville made a business trip to Richmond last Monday.—Abby, son of John R. Wilson departed this life (Continued on fifth page)

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Jackson County—A. H. Williams, Alcorn; Dr. A. T. Neal, Annville; J. M. Bailey, Bradshaw; Miss Anna Powell, Glover Bottom; J. W. Jones, Evergreen; Jackson County Bank, McKee; N. J.

Coyle, Foxtown; J. F. Tineher, Gray Hawk; Miss Maggie Benge, Hugh; J. S. Reynolds, McKee; Miss Florence Durham, Sand Gap; Miss Ida King, Olin.  
Laurel County—O. P. Nelson, Templar.  
Madison County—Mrs. Eva Jones, Dreyfus.  
Owsley County—J. G. Rowlett, Travelers Rest.  
Rockcastle County—Dan Ponder, Gauley; B. F. Sutton, Level Green.

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